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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Wiſh to diſcuſs with the reſpect due to a name to which ASTRONOMY is much indebted, the propriety of introducing a *new order* of bodies into the vocabulary of that ſcience, under the appellation of *Aſteroids*, and the principle on which the two *celeſtial Bodies* diſcovered by Profeſſor *Piazzi* and Dr. *Olbers* are propoſed to be thus characteriſed.

If the diſtinction be not plainly *neceſſary* and founded on facts, I apprehend it moſt clearly ought not to be admitted.

Now, to try whether it be neceſſary or not, we have to enquire whether theſe two bodies have no proper place aſſignable to them in aſtronomical deſcription under the forms already in uſe.

A *Planet*, I think, is underſtood to be a *body revolving round a Sun as its centre in an ellipſis not very greatly deviating from a circle*; and accordingly capable of being ſeen, when its orbit has been once aſcertained, in ſome part of every revolution, either by the eye or with a teleſcope, and uſually in the whole of it.

A *Comet*, I apprehend, is a body revolving in an ellipſis, very greatly deviating from a circle, and if returning (which both analogy and obſervation appear to indicate) ſo liable to perturbation, and ſo long for the moſt part in its period, and having generally ſo ſhort a part of its orbit within reach of obſervation, and paſſing that part of it with ſuch velocity, and ſo obliquely, for the moſt part, to the paths of the ordinary planets, that it may eaſily revolve without being obſerved at all.

The other circumſtance of its being accompanied with a diffuſed light or *coma*, though it originally gave the name, is not univerſal of comets.

May it not be inferred therefore, that a body revolving round the ſun, if with great eccentricity and obliquity, ſo as to *cut* the orbits of the other planets or ſome of them, may be accounted a *comet*; and if revolving with moderate eccentricity and obliquity, ſo as not to cut the orbit of any planet, a *planet*—A difference derived from its lying out of the *limits* of the *Zodiac* ſeems not ſufficient: the limits having been aſſigned by the early Aſtronomers, with mere reference to the obſervation of eclipſes of the *Sun* and *Moon*; whence the Zodiac is alſo termed the *Ecliptic*.

A difference of *magnitude* can hardly exclude a celeſtial body from the order of *planets*: much leſs can it place it as an *Aſteroïd*, if on account of its ſmallneſs it is diſputed whether to call it a planet. The difference of the magnitude of the planets is great and various: but the greateſt of them is comparatively as nothing to a *fixed Star*. Indeed a large planet between *Mars* and *Jupiter* was greatly improbable, as it would much have diſturbed *Mars*. Names of *ſimilitude*, as LINNÆUS has obſerved, are too vague to be well ſuited to ſcience. Even if in this inſtance a new name were required, this would be no ſlight objection to the choice of the name, and beſide, how ſlight the ſimilitude? It conſiſts merely in reſemblance to a *teleſcopic* ſtar. But ſome *comets* have had the ſame reſemblance: ſome of the *ſatellites* of Jupiter and Saturn have this reſemblance: and the *Herſchelian Planet* itſelf. The points of diſſimilitude between a ſmall body ſhining by reflected light and revolving round a ſun, and a fixed ſtar or ſun, are incomparably greater than the ſingle point of reſemblance; faint and imperfect as it is in that ſolitary particular itſelf.

The *Piazzi* ſeems to have every claim to the title of a *planet*.

The ſmall revolving body diſcovered by Dr. *Olbers* ſeems to anſwer better to the idea of a *comet*.

1. By the very great eccentricity and obliquity of its orbit.

2. By its *interſecting* the orbit of the *Piazzi planet*.

3. By its very ſmall diſtance, if an ordinary planet of the ſyſtem, from the *Piazzi*: a circumſtance incompatible with the beautiful harmony of diſtances, ſuggeſted by *Bode*, and with which the Piazzi ſo well agrees. The maxim that names in ſcience are not lightly to be multiplied, *Nomina non ſunt temere multiplicanda*, ſeems moſt forcibly to apply here.

We ſhould ſee very clear and determi-

nate differences, before we admit other Bodies in Aſtronomy than FIXT STARS, primary and ſecondary *planets*, and *comets*.

I can hardly dwell on the obſervation, that the *Piazzi* would not fill its place between *Mars* and *Jupiter* with ſufficient dignity as a *planet*.

Much better our immortal MILTON:

——— that great
Infers not excellence ———
P. L. b. viii.

And otherwiſe ill-fares it with the *Herſchelian planet*, only about the tenth of the magnitude of *Jupiter*.

I am Your's, &c.
C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the number of your Magazine for February 1801. page 52, is ſome account of an ancient monument, which is there called "the *celebrated Carnac* on the coaſt of Vannes." And the account further ſtates that it is "of the ſame kind with Stonehenge on Saliſbury Plain." This notice, and the deſcription of it, ſaid to be by "a *Traveller* in Brittany" excited conſiderable curioſity, and I anxiouſly expected further particulars of it, either through the medium of your intereſting literary journal, or the traveller alluded to. I have hitherto been diſappointed, and have ſought in vain for information concerning it among ſeveral Antiquaries. Allow me therefore to call the attention of your readers to *this ſubject*, and we may yet hope to obtain ſome ſatisfactory account of it, or of any ſimilar monument, whether ſituated on the continent or in any of the Britiſh iſles. It is a ſubject *highly intereſting* and curious, and though all publiſhed accounts are replete with chimerical hypotheſes and ambiguous deſcriptions concerning the origin, uſes, and hiſtory of theſe myſterious monuments, yet this myſtery ſhould ſtimulate us to nice and critical inveſtigation.

If the before-mentioned monument be that object of *celebrity* which we are led to expect by the account, it is rather ſingular that the acute and learned Mr. Pinkerton did not, in the courſe of his multifarious reading for his new geographical work, find ſome ſatisfactory particulars of it, and not be obliged to refer to an anonymous traveller. In the firſt volume of his "Modern Geography" page 252, he ſays, "In Picardy, and other parts poſſeſſed by the Belgæ, there are *circles* and other monuments of the kind which we call Druidic. Near the town of Carnac, on the coaſt of Vannes, in Bretagne, there is a grand monument of this kind, far exceeding Stonehenge, if the account be not *exaggerated*, which ſays that there are about 4000 ſtones, many as high as eighteen or twenty feet, diſpoſed in the form of a quincunx of eleven rows.—Monthly Magazine, February 1801."

I am more particularly curious concerning this ſubject from having lately examined ſeveral Druidical relics in Cornwall, and being now engaged in the inveſtigation of that *wonderful and ſtupendous remain* of Druidical ceremony at AVEBURY, in the county of Wilts: ſome particulars and deſcription of which I purpoſe to ſubmit to the public in the courſe of the enſuing winter, in the *Third and laſt Volume* of the BEAUTIES *of* WILTSHIRE.

I have lately received a letter from an ingenious and learned foreigner, giving ſome account of a Druidical ſtructure, conſiſting of *upright ſtones with impoſts*. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Duteil, about four leagues from Rennes, and is diſtingniſhed by the appellation of *La Roche-aux-fées*.

Query—Is not this the ſame monument before referred to, in your Magazine? and is not the account exaggerated? Should this meet the eye of any gentleman who has viſited thoſe places, he will confer a favour on your readers by ſtating every particular he knows of them, or of any other ſimilar monuments; and to none will it prove *more intereſting* than to

Yours, &c.
J. BRITTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the preſervation of ſubſtances from putrefaction is a matter of very general importance, the following queries may perhaps be allowed a place in your Magazine—

1ſt. What effect will follow on placing a quantity of meat, or any other ſubſtance liable to the putrefactive fermentation, *in vacuo*, at the ſame time extracting, as far as poſſible, from the article the air contained in it?

2d. How far will the placing it in oxygen, or in fixed air, retard or accelerate the progreſs of putrefaction?

3d. Whether the condenſation of either of theſe airs, or of common atmoſpheric air, will not be attended with a particular effect in preſerving ſome ſubſtances, liable

to putrefaction? And whether the higher the degree of condensation is carried, the effect will be more complete?

4th. What advantages may arise from the application of common antiseptics, under any of the circumstances suggested?

I am doubtful whether the whole of these questions have been made the subject of experiments; and the investigation may tend to throw some light on the Antiseptic principle. I should be glad to see them satisfactorily answered.

Yours, &c:
W. N.

Portsmouth,
Sept. 12th. 1802

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Monthly Retrospect which you take of the fine arts, sufficiently evinces the interest you feel in their cultivation, I am confident that you will not refuse admission to a few observations on what appears to me to be a considerable obstacle to their improvement in this country.

The public are acquainted with the institution under the name of the Royal Academy, which has for its object the professional instruction of young artists: but the public are not acquainted with the neglect, which in the earliest, and consequently the most important, class of this academy threatens to freeze the genial current of genius in its outset.

This neglect is in what is called the Antique Academy. Royal munificence has filled this room with the most exquisite and valuable casts, and has provided a master, whose business it is to overlook and correct the drawings of those students who are employed in imitating them. Unfortunately for himself and his pupils, the Academician who at present has the honour to hold this situation, is so enfeebled by age, that for a long time he has been unable to perform his duty, and has been under the necessity of confining himself to his own private apartment. Far be it from me to wish to wound the feelings of any individual, much more of one whom years and abilities render respectable; but surely it is highly improper that near a hundred young men, at the most critical period of their lives, should be debarred from that assistance and direction, which they have a right to receive, and without which they cannot be expected to excel.

The time must be fully in the recollection of some gentlemen who now stand foremost in the ranks of the art, when an able and indefatigable instructor regularly exerted his talents in forwarding the endeavours of the young students. From him, merit received praise, carelessness reproof, and uncertainty advice; and the emulation thus excited produced the happiest effects. Indeed to this very circumstance the eminence of the gentlemen alluded to is owing, since it is well known that in the school of the antique the foundation must be laid for future proficiency in the arts.

The encouragement which the chief of a neighbouring nation gives to the arts should make those who are solicitous that in this respect we may not be rivalled, anxiously remove every impediment to the progress of the young artist—what I have pointed out is a very serious one, and we have only to hope that they who have the power to obviate it, likewise possess the inclination.

A STUDENT *in the*
ANTIQUE ACADEMY.

Sept. 6th. 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of your Monthly Magazine you have favoured the public with M. Favieux's process for dying wool in the grease of a permanent blue. Having made three repeated trials with different waters, and wools of different quality and cleanliness, without being able to obtain a deeper dye than a light sky-blue and that extremely uneven, some locks not having taken the least tint, I cannot but suppose there must be some omission in the receipt, as given in your Magazine, or that M. Favieux has thought proper to conceal part of the process. By inserting this in your next, should the mistake not originate with your copyist, you will oblige a constant subscriber.

R.

Frome,
Sept. 11th, 1802.

P. S. I made the first trial with a low English wool and pump-water: it boiled near four hours, and the wool remained in the liquor all night; the colour from this trial was by far the deepest, but it washed out very much in soap-suds. The second trial was with a Spanish wool and soft well-water: the dye obtained, very light and uneven. The third trial was with Spanish wool scoured; and, notwithstanding I put just double the quantity of indigo and let the wool remain in the boiling liquor five hours, the wool was but barely tinged.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* LEIPZIG COMMERCIAL FAIR. 1802.

(Continued from page 100, *No.* 91.*)*

French Silks, &c.

BESIDES a considerable quantity of woollen-cloth, the manufacture of which is at present greatly encouraged in France, and for the amelioration of which large quantities of the finest Spanish wool have been bought up, and the most ap-

proved Engliſh machinery introduced; three principal articles of merchandiſe are ſent from France to the Leipzig-fair, viz. ſilks, laces, and faſhionable articles of dreſs and decoration: The ſale of French ſilks was again ſo great, that in a few days the ware rooms of the principal dealers were emptied. Inſtead of the ſtriped ſilk ſtuffs, which at the Michaelmas-fair were ſo eagerly bought up for the Northern markets, the plain ſorts were declared to be the order of the day by the ever changeable humour of Faſhion. The great demand, and the unfavourableneſs of the weather for the ſilk-worms in the ſouth of France and in Piedmont, raiſed the prices greatly above what they were the preceding year. To theſe cauſes of the dearneſs of ſilks may be added, that the wounds inflicted by the Revolution on the ſilk-manufacturers were not yet completely healed; for, as we are informed in the Prefect Verniac's "Phyſico-political Deſcription of the Department of the Rhone," the number of looms in Lyons amounted, in 1788, to 14,782 (of which, however, only 9335 were worked); but at preſent there are only 7000; conſequently 2335 leſs than at the before-mentioned period. The merchants, however, were not deterred from purchaſing upon ſpeculation. Many ſingle Ruſſian dealers ſent off packages worth more than 100,000 dollars, one half being paid for in ready money, and the other obtained upon credit. The importation of theſe and other French manufactures was now the greater into Ruſſia, as in the latter years of the reign of Catherine, and during the whole of that of Paul, they had been prohibited; and it is much more hazardous to attempt ſmuggling forbidden goods into Ruſſia than into many other countries. Hence there aroſe at length ſuch a dearth of theſe articles, that in Peterſburg, Moſcow, and other cities, all the antiquated lumber of the ſhops was eagerly bought up by the ladies of faſhion. In the bookſellers' ſhops the prohibitory edict of Paul produced ſimilar effects: many a duſt-covered volume, which had for years lain quietly on the ſhelf, was, for want of more palatable food, eagerly devoured by the famiſhed literati. Only one Moſcow merchant had forgotten to appear at the fair, and make up his payments. This was the only caſe of inſolvency which made any noiſe; except ſome that occurred among the bookſellers. But, from the great extent of credit given to the dealers from the North, and from the great quantity of goods that have been poured into Poland and Ruſſia, it may be apprehended that this one will ſoon be increaſed to a ſcore. The finer kinds of lace, points, &c. were above twenty per cent. dearer than laſt year. It was fortunate for the numerous dealers, who had come from France and the Netherlands, that the people of fortune and diſtinction are fond of wearing lace-veil, and the like articles of dreſs, as, from the great expence, they cannot herein eaſily be ſo aped by their inferiors. The courſer ſorts of lace, the manufacture of which procures bread to hundreds of poor women and children in Saxony and Bohemia, the Duchy of Berg, and other parts of Germany, likewiſe found a favourable market, and the merchants who brought them on ſpeculation to Leipzig had no reaſon to be diſſatisfied with their journey to the fair. Of the Engliſh ſilk-blond laces conſiderable quantities were bought to be ſent to Italy and France, where the milliners uſe them for trimming the faſhionable gauze and crape dreſſes.

Whole caravans of dealers in trinkets, fancy-dreſs-makers, &c. had arrived from the banks of the Seine. Their tempting booths glittered with rich aſſortments of Sêve-porcelaine, jewellery, and little neat nick-nackeries, to which the French workmen give a tempting elegance and ſhewy appearance that has not yet been attained by any other nation. Large quantities of the French porcelaine-ware, pendulum clocks in porcelaine caſes, &c. were purchaſed by the merchants from the north: but none was allowed to be uſed by the ſubjects of the Elector of Saxony, who iſſued this prohibition for the purpoſe of encouraging his own manufactory. The French *Marchandes des Modes* tempted the German ladies with ſo great a variety of attractive dreſſes, of ſilks of the moſt bright and faſhionable colours, and fine flowered muſlins, that their choice was divided between them and the beautiful Engliſh printed calicoes.

The German merchants again ſhewed at this fair how little they are actuated by that national pride which animates the Engliſh. In many of the beſt-furniſhed ware rooms, the productions of the German manufacturers were unbluſhingly called Engliſh, and, in ſome inſtances, they even put to them the names and marks of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Engliſh artiſts and manufacturers. In ſeveral places of Germany there are ſkilful gold-and-ſilverſmiths, platers, ſaddlers, manufacturers of poliſhed ſteel wares, and of ſtraw and chip-hats, whoſe productions, nearly equal to thoſe of the Engliſh, were ſold as ſuch at very high

high prices in the ware-rooms of the wholeſale-dealers, who aſſume an Engliſh firm; but the manufacturers themſelves receive very little encouragement. Of various kinds of perfumery, likewiſe, large quantities have of late been ſent from France to the Leipzig-fair; whence it would appear that Peuchet muſt be miſinformed, when he aſſerts, in his *Dictionnaire de la Géographie Commerçante*, that the conſumption of theſe articles ſo is great among his ſweet-ſcented countrymen, that but an inconſiderable part can be ſpared for exportation.

Linen, Birmingham Wares, &c.—It has been acknowledged by a Miniſter of State in a debate in Parliament, that in two branches of manufacture, ſilk and linen, the Engliſh muſt for the preſent give up all pretenſions to monopoly; and in fact, the linen-merchants from Sileſia, Bohemia, Luſatia, and Biekfeld found a more favourable market this year than for ſome time paſt; as, in addition to the buſineſs uſually tranſacted at the Leipzig-fair, the channels of communication with Spain and Portugal were again opened by the peace. Large quantities of yarn, however, are ſtill ſent to Britain every week from Luſatia and Sileſia. If England loſes a little by the competition of the linen-manufacturers of Germany, ſhe amply reimburſed herſelf by the vaſt ſums ſhe drew from that country for patent-ſaddles, ſtirrups, ſnuffers, ſhoe-buckles, buttons, and a thouſand various articles, uſeful and ornamental, from the great toy-ſhop of Europe—Birmingham. Though the Germans poſſeſs many of the materials of a ſuperior quality, and the wages of the workmen be much lower, they have never been able to rival the Engliſh in theſe articles, whoſe ſuperiority is generally aſcribed to the uſe of powerful machinery, and the great diviſion of labour. In the manufacture of fire-arms, too, the Engliſh bore away the prize of excellence from their French and German competitors. A gun made by Proſſer, in London, with one of his patent locks, was ſold for 18 guineas. Preſle had brought from Paris a good aſſortment from the celebrated manufactory at Verſailles. It is well known that great encouragement is given to this manufactory by the French Government, and that all the barrels muſt be proved in the preſence of the Commiſſary of the Police, who ſtamps thoſe that have ſtood the teſt. Still, however, a competent judge, after a careful examination of the merits of both, would prefer the well-finiſhed workmanſhip of the Engliſh gunſmith to the ſplendidly-ornamented production of the French. Several manufacturers of arms from Suhl and Sohlingen, &c. attended the fair again, after an abſence of many years. Their loud complaints of the decay of their buſineſs ſince the ceſſation of hoſtilities, reminded us of the comedy of Ariſtophanes, entitled "*The Peace*," where the ſword-cutlers and manufacturers of warlike inſtruments retire with their heads hanging down and looks full of ſadneſs, while on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtage the baſket makers and ſcythe-ſmiths are entering with loud expreſſions of joy. Some of them, however, have ſucceſsfully turned their induſtry into another channel. Thus J. W. Kummer, of Suhl, exhibited for ſale at the fair a large aſſortment of files, cut with machines, which were allowed by competent judges to be nearly equal to the Engliſh in beauty and durability, though ſold at far more reaſonable prices:

Leather.—It has been remarked, that the number of dealers in leather from the Palatinate and the Rhine decreaſes every year; as the finer ſorts of white and chamois leather which are manufactured in that part of Germany, are evidently in danger of being beat out of the market by the Engliſh ſatin-leather, of which the ſhoes of ladies and gentlemen of faſhion are now generally made in Saxony. Shoemakers from every country-town of any note, within a circumference of 60 and more miles, flocked to the fair to lay in a ſtock of Engliſh materials; and the German leather-dreſſers were under the neceſſity of giving Engliſh names and Engliſh marks to their goods. The leather-manufactories of the Moravian Brethren in Luſatia, however, confidently enter into a competition with the Engliſh, as they are conducted entirely on the plan of the latter. The dealers in the ſtronger ſorts of leather from Bremen and Stetin did a great deal of buſineſs at the fair. But ſtill, from the immenſe quantities and great variety of articles for ſhoemakers, ſaddlers, coachmakers, &c. and, from the comparatively low prices they were ſold at, it was evident that the Engliſh were making a great progreſs towards beating their opponents out of the market. Large aſſortments of Engliſh gloves, and leather caps, eſpecially ſuch as are rendered water-proof by the patent proceſs of Mr. Walker, likewiſe met with a ready ſale.

Horſe-market.—The number of horſes here offered for ſale was eſtimated at above 5000; but this number was too ſmall to ſupply thoſe who wiſhed to become purchaſers. A more than uſual proportion

was

was ſent to the countries on the Rhine and Neckar, probably to ſupply the loſſes ſuſtained by the war. For ſtate and parade the law of Faſhion has long decreed the preference to the Mecklenburgh-breed; and above 1500 ſtrong coach-horſes were bought at very high prices by the agents of the nobility of Vienna. It was obſerved, however, that by an injudicious mixture with Engliſh ſtallions, this breed has loſt much of its ſtrength and ſtateline ſs. A Mr. Flöthe, from Mecklenburg, had received a cargo of horſes from England, and moſt of them were ſold at from 80 to 100 Louis-d'ors.—Adjoining to the horſe-market are the ſmall boulevards of Leipzig, which was covered with booths and various exhibitions, ſuch as are to be met with at every fair, and which it would be a tedious taſk to enumerate or deſcribe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW individuals are perhaps altogether uninfluenced in the purſuits throughout life by a deſire for poſthumous fame: in aſſerting, therefore, the claim of the illuſtrious dead to diſcoveries made by them, whether in the arts or ſciences, we not only diſcharge a debt due to ſuch meritorious benefactors of mankind, but afford a freſh ſtimulus for exertion to thoſe who would wiſh to purſue the ſame honourable career.

No diſcovery, perhaps, of importance was ever promulgated in any department of ſcience, without attempts having been made to deny to the author of it the merit of originality. Such was the caſe reſpecting the circulation of the blood, by the celebrated Harvey; ſuch alſo, we are concerned to obſerve, at preſent, is the caſe with regard to the reſpective diſcoveries of vaccine-inoculation, as a preventive of the ſmall-pox, and the efficacy of acid fumigations in deſtroying contagion.

Although it has been repeatedly ſtated, in different periodical publications, as well as in the Preface to the Tranſlation of Guyton Morveau's Treatiſe on the Means of Purifying Infected Air, that the late Dr. James Johnſtone, of Worceſter, well-known by his Phyſiological Inquiry into the Uſes of the Gangliors of the Nerves, was the firſt to employ the vapour of the muriatic-acid as a corrective of febrile contagion; yet, as the French Government ſeems ſtill to claim the merit of that diſcovery for a diſtinguiſhed chemiſt of their own country, in oppoſition to that of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, without the moſt diſtant alluſion whatever to the name of Dr. Johnſtone, I beg leave, through the medium of your uſeful Miſcellany, in juſtice to the memory of this moſt ingenious phyſician, to ſtate the foundation on which he is regarded by myſelf, in common with many others, as having been the firſt to diſcover and record the uſe of acid fumigations for the deſtruction and neutralization of contagious virus.

In the report made to the Conſuls of the French Republic by the Miniſter of the Interior, Chaptal, on this ſubject, and in the work of Morveau, above-mentioned, we find, that the firſt experiment of the French chemiſt to aſcertain the efficacy of acid fumigations was not inſtituted until 1773, ſeventeen years after the ſame proceſs had been ſucceſsfully employed by Dr. Johnſtone for correcting the contagion of a very malignant fever, which appeared at Kidderminſter in 1756. Dr. Johnſtone publiſhed ſo early as 1758 an Account of this Fever and the Mode of Fumigation employed by him, which is exactly the ſame as that afterwards recommended by Morveau.

In this Treatiſe, page 50, he obſerves, that "the neceſſity of changing the air in a ſick-room by ſucceſſive ventilation ariſes from the deſtruction of a certain property in that fluid, by breathing, which renders it afterwards noxious. Likewiſe from the atmoſphere being filled with the excrementitious ſteams which fly off from the patient's body continually, and which putrify in a ſtagnant unrenewed air, and render it truly poiſonous, a *pabulum morbi*, rather than of life."

And again, at page 51, "The ſteams of vinegar will preſerve the air free from putrefaction, &c. Theſe are the moſt commodious, if not the moſt uſeful, methods of medicating the air; thoſe, however, who prefer the mineral acids may order brimſtone to be burnt, or may raiſe the marine acid very eaſily, by putting a certain quantity of common ſalt into a veſſel kept heated; if to this a ſmall quantity of oil of vitriol is added from time to time, the air will be filled with a thick, white, acid ſteam," &c.

While, however, we think it juſt to reſtore to the firſt diſcoverer that portion of merit ſo juſtly due to him, we would not wiſh to be underſtood as endeavouring to deprive the French chemiſt of all claim whatever to originality. Many important diſcoveries have, it is well known, been made, both in the arts and ſciences, by the exertions of individuals

in

in different countries, without the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of unfair conduct on either ſide: of the truth of this poſition, the diſcovery of the identity of lightning with the electrical fluid, which was made about the ſame period, by Dr. Franklin in America, and a gentleman in France; as well as that of oxygen-gas, by Mr. Scheele, and Dr. Prieſtley, afford remarkable examples. If then we may reaſon from theſe facts to the ſubject in queſtion, it muſt be obvious, that the ſtriking coincidence between the proceſs of Guyton, and that recommended by Dr. Johnſtone, is inſufficient of itſelf, unleſs ſupported by other evidence, to invalidate the claim of the former to originality, or to eſtabliſh a complete proof that he derived his knowledge of that proceſs from this country.

We would not indeed abſolutely affirm, ſince we cannot know, that the French chemiſt had never, in his reſearches, received a reflected ray of light from the work of Dr. Johnſtone; but againſt ſuch a mere poſſibility the internal evidence diſplayed in the peculiar features of M. Guyton's Treatiſe on this ſubject muſt be allowed to militate with conſiderable force. Beſides, when we take into conſideration, that the proceſs of Dr. Johnſtone ſeems, in a great meaſure, to have been neglected, even by his own countrymen, and that, moreover, at the period when Morveau promulgated the ſame proceſs, for the purification of vitiated air, the properties of the muriatic-acid-gas, in a very peculiar manner, engaged the attention of the chemical world; no doubt can, we think, be entertained, that this ingenious chemiſt acted from his own reaſoning alone, and was altogether unacquainted with the previous employment of the ſame means by the Engliſh phyſician. But, whatever difference of opinion may prevail reſpecting this point, it cannot be denied, that to M. Guyton we are indebted for having fully eſtabliſhed the efficacy of muriatic fumigations, by a variety of well-conducted and deciſive experiments.

On the whole, the diſcovery reſpecting the power of the mineral acids in a ſtate of vapour, to prevent or controul the deſtructive agency of contagion, appears to us ſo important, and fraught with ſo many benefits to ſociety at large, that we conſider not only the individual to whom we owe the original ſuggeſtion, but alſo thoſe who have been more eſpecially inſtrumental in introducing it into general practice, as well intitled to the gratitude of mankind. Whatever ſhare, therefore, the labours of his predeceſſors may be ſuppoſed to have had in directing the views of Dr. Smyth to the employment of the nitric-acid-vapour for deſtroying the contagion of infectious fevers, he is certainly deſerving of the higheſt praiſe from his countrymen, for the laudable attention with which he proſecuted his inveſtigation of this intereſting ſubject, as well as for the indefatigable zeal with which he has laboured to introduce this ſalutary practice into our ſhips and hoſpitals: for, although the muriatic muſt be admitted to poſſeſs advantages, which render it ſuperior to the nitric acid, not only from its greater expanſibility and more powerful action, but from the eaſe and ſafety with which it may be applied in all caſes whatever; yet the antiſeptic powers of both are ſo very powerful, that either of them, it ſhould ſeem, may be employed with the greateſt confidence of ſucceſs, in every ſituation where the virulence of infection cannot be ſubdued by the common methods of ventilation and cleanlineſs.

Public ignorance reſpecting the manner in which contagion is propagated, and of the means neceſſary to be purſued in order to check, and effectually put a ſtop to, its progreſs, has hitherto greatly contributed to augment the fatality of infectious diſorders. It were therefore much to be wiſhed, that the higher ranks of ſociety, who have the means of information in their power, would endeavour to diffuſe a more general knowledge of the methods which experience has ſanctioned as moſt effectual in guarding againſt infection, or of deſtroying it, where it has been once introduced. The poor, as being more expoſed to the cauſes productive of febrile contagion, are generally indeed the firſt to ſuffer from its influence: but the evil does not always terminate here; for, as ſparks of contagion frequently fly off, diſeaſe may be thus communicated to the families of the rich, among whom otherwiſe it would not have been produced. Since then, it appears, that the welfare of the rich is cloſely connected with the proſperity of the poor; motives of ſelf-preſervation ſhould operate on the former, independently of a principle of benevolence, to relieve the wants and alleviate the miſeries to which a ſtate of extreme indigence is unavoidably expoſed.

—"Tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet:
Et neglecta ſolent incendia ſumere vires."

St. Pancras, R. HALL.
Sept. 8, 1802.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have inſerted in page 136 of your Magazine for September a trifle that I ſent you "To Peace." There is one line rendered, by the mis-printing, ſuch nonſenſe, that I cannot refrain from noticing it. Inſtead of

"Protectreſs! ah, leſs *potent* than benign!"

you will find

"Protectreſs! ah, leſs *patient*—"

One or two friends, to whom the verſes were firſt read at a monthly meeting, ſay, that merely taking notice of the miſtake among the *errata* in a future number, would not redeem the credit of the writer, as the lines would never be read in connection with them, and think they ſhould be reprinted. You will perhaps not think them deſerving ſuch attention.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NONE of your readers converſant with French hiſtory or romance can forget the celebrated *Raoul de Coucy*, whoſe unfortunate amours with the fair *Gabrielle de Vergi* are recorded by various writers in proſe and verſe. Even moſt Engliſh readers will recollect that the youthful hero having been mortally wounded in the Holy-land (about the latter end of the twelfth century), directed his ſquire to embalm his heart and take it to his miſtreſs; but the jealous huſband having ſurpriſed the ſquire on his return to France, cauſed the heart to be dreſſed by his cook and ſerved up at dinner to the lady, who, on diſcovering what ſhe had eaten, reſolved to ſtarve herſelf to death.———

It is not many years ſince a poor curate of a little village near St. Quintin, in Picardy, was fortunate enough to prove, by dint of reſearches and a compilation of indiſputable documents, that he was lineally deſcended from the illuſtrious family of *de Coucy*. The French genealogiſts examined his pretenſions, the filiation was acknowledged at court, the curate obtained a rich abbey, his nephews became Seigneurs, Colonels, &c. &c. and the ancient eſtates were reſtored to the name. The pedigree of this family, the portraits of the unfortunate lovers abovementioned, ſeveral curious ſongs in the old dialect, with the original muſic, are given in a beautiful little volume, printed at Paris in 1781, and entitled "*Mémoires Hiſtoriques ſur Raoul de Coucy.*" This work, which I believe is rare, was lately given to me by a French lady, whoſe nephew claims deſcent from a family once poſſeſſed of ample territories.—Having heard that the preſent government of France has reinſtated ſeveral *ci-devant* nobles in their patrimonial eſtates (among others the newspapers mention the Duke of Richmond, formerly *Duc d'Aubigne*); and ſtimulated by the example of the poor curate *de Coucy*, he has enquired of me (and I take the liberty of referring him to ſome of your correſpondents) whether, 1ſt. There is eaſy acceſs to the genealogical manuſcripts in the public libraries of Paris? 2d. Whether moſt or a great number of the heraldic MSS were not deſtroyed in the firſt fury of the revolution? 3d. Whether collections exiſt of all the patronymic names of the Nobles, Seigneurs, Chatelains, &c. 4th. Whether there exiſts ſuch a work as ſhews, alphabetically (in the manner of our Edmonſon's Heraldry, ſaid to contain fifty thouſand coats of arms), the names and armorial bearings of the principal families? 5th. Whether manuſcript records exiſt, which, like our *Viſitation Books*, mention the nobleſſe and gentry inhabiting the different provinces and diſtricts of France, the names of their ſeats, their arms, pedigrees, &c. &c. and 6th. What liſts or records exiſt containing the names of Seigneurs or proprietors of land in France, during the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

An anſwer to theſe queſtions will be eſteemed as an eſſential favour, by

Sir, Your obedient ſervant,

Sept. 10th, 1802. D. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Wiſh to be informed whether the improved edition of Dr. Harwood's View of the Claſſics in Alphabetical Order, announced in your Magazine for July, 1800, as intended for publication by a bookſeller in London, known to the public by a compendious Hiſtory of the Art of Printing, is yet publiſhed, or whether the Introduction by Dibdin, mentioned in your laſt month's Magazine, is to be conſidered as ſuch re-publication. If it is not, I ſhould wiſh to know to what bookſeller we are to be indebted for it; and whether there is any probability of its ſpeedy appearance from the preſs. By inſerting theſe queries for ſolution by ſome of your readers you will oblige Yours, &c.

Sept. 14th, 1802. P. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT BRITISH PROVERBS.

AMONG the various ancient Britiſh remains, the adages and moral maxims are to be conſidered as ſome of the moſt curious and important, becauſe they help, in a high degree, to explain many things in hiſtory, and to fill up the picture of the primitive inhabitants of this iſland, of whoſe character the world has hitherto ſcarcely obtained a faint outline. Of theſe venerable memorials of the exertions of the human faculties under peculiar circumſtances, and in times far removed from us, I have now before me upwards of twelve thouſand under different forms of expreſſion, either of proverbs, moral maxims, or philoſophical aphoriſms. Out of theſe I have ſelected a few for tranſlation, which I take the liberty of ſending for inſertion in your valuable Miſcellany, ſuppoſing that they may intereſt many of your readers:

PROVERBS.

Arv doeth pwyll, arv ynvyd dur
The weapon of the wiſe is reaſon, the weapon of the fool is ſteel.

A garo glôd cared ai dirper.
He that loves fame let him love what deſerves it.

Arv glew yn ei galon.
The weapon of the brave is in his heart.

A ennyg ymlazau neud ofeiriad y diawl.
He that inſtigates battles is ſurely the prieſt of the devil.

A he yſgall ni ved wenith.
He that ſows thiſtles will not reap wheat.

A zyweto ei vezwl wrth bob un a vyz hwyr cyn ei cafo.
He that imparts his wiſh to every one will be late before he obtains it.

A vo pell oddiwrth ei za á vyz agos i'w zrwg.
He that ſhall be far from his good will be near to his harm.

Ar wely clâv y defry cydwybod?
On the ſick-bed will conſcience awake?

A wybyz vwy no'i raid am arall, á wybyz lai nog y dylai am ei hun.
He that knows more than is neceſſary for him of another, knows leſs than he ought of himſelf.

A vyno air da na roed i arall air drwg.
He that would have a good word, let him not give a bad word to another.

Amlez cybyz ys tylodi arno.
The abundance of a miſer is poverty to him.

A gâr á geryz.
He that loves will correct.

Blaenu clêz athrod â rhîth gwirionez.
To point the ſword of detraction with the ſemblance of truth.

Bonez mawr yw y peth lleiav o'r byd yn llys doethineb.
Noble deſcent is the leaſt thing in the world in the court of wiſdom.

Bâç hedyn y gynnen, a bâç doethineb ai he.
Little is the ſeed of contention, and little the wiſdom that ſows it.

Bore ar bôb un pan godo.
It is early with every one when he riſes.

Brenin unllygeidiawg ymhlith y deillion.
He that has one eye is a king among the blind ones.

Cam bâç i arall cam mawr i'th hunan.
A ſmall injury to another is a great injury to thyſelf.

Câs vyz à oreilitio.
Hated will be he that importunes.

Côv am ddaionus á ennyg zaioni.
Remembrance of the good will excite goodneſs.

Cwyn rhag cwyn arno.
He complains leſt there ſhould be a complaint againſt him.

Cybyz am drothwy ty y lladron.
A miſer is on the threſhold of the dwelling of thieves.

Da pôb gwlâd à zyco zoethion.
Good is every country that produces wiſe men.

Dwvyn lleveryz calon.
Profound is the expreſſion of the heart.

Doeth pôb fôl tra thawo.
Every fool is wiſe while he holds his tongue.

Enllib ni châr ei enllibaw.
Detraction loves not to be detracted.

Goreu cainc corelwi cerz vore yr ehedyz.
The beſt dancing-tune is the morning ſong of the lark.

Goreu clawz aur tomen.
The beſt gold-mine is a dunghill.

Gwell un à ovalo no dêg à zyvalo.
Better is one that takes care than ten that contrive.

Golyçwyd y diawl yw annog rhyvel.
The religion of the devil is to incite war.

Gorçeſtion milwyr, drygu am y goreu.
The emulation of warriors, who can beſt do miſchief.

Goreu tarian cyviawnder.
The beſt ſhield is righteouſneſs.

Goreu dial dangos y cam a'i vazeu.
The beſt revenge is to ſhew the injury and forgive it.

Nid derwyz ond o enwawd.
There is no Druid but in name.

Nid derwyz ond Duw.
None can be a Druid but God.

TRIADS.

Trifeth ni çair heb i bôb un ei gyvaill: dyz heb nôs, diogi heb newyn, a doethineb heb barç.

Three things will not be had without every one its companion: day without night, idleneſs without hunger, and wiſdom without reſpect.

Trifeth nid hawz eu rhivaw: banynau y goleuni, geiriau benyw ſiaradus, a diçellion cybyz.

Three things which are not eaſily counted: the particles of light, the words of a talkative female, and the devices of a miſer.

Tri çardawd i'r oes à zelo: plannu coed, gwellâu celvyzyd, a magu plant yn zezvolion.

The three charities to the age that follows: planting of trees, improvement of ſcience, and the education of children in virtue.

Tri dyn à zylid bôd yn drugar wrthynt: alltud, gwezw, ac amzivad.

Three perſons who ought to have pity ſhewn them: the ſtranger, the widow, and the orphan.

Trifeth, er eu dryced, gwell eu mezu no bôd hebzynt: ofeiriad, brenin, a gwraig.

Three things, however bad they may be, which are better to be poſſeſſed of than to be without them: a prieſt, a king, and a wife.

Tri harzwç gwlâd: yſgubawr, evail, ac yſgol.

The three ornaments of a country: a barn, the ſhop of an artiſt, and a ſchool.

COMBINED APHORISMS.

Nid gweled ond yſtyr; - -	There is no ſeeing but in reflection;
Nid yſtyr ond glewineb; - -	There is no reflection but in fortitude;
Nid glewineb ond gloewineb; -	Fortitude is only where the object is clear;
Nid gloewineb ond goleuni; - -	There is no perſpicuity but in light;
Nid goleuni ond deall; - -	There is no light but in the underſtanding;
Nid deall ond cydwybod; - -	There is no underſtanding but of conſcience;
Nid cydwybod ond llygad Duw yn enaid dyn;	Conſcience is none other than the eye of God in the ſoul of man.

Nid da ond dwyvawl; - . -	There is none good but the godly;
Nid dwyvawl ond crevyzus; - -	There is none godly but the religious;
Nid crevyz ond crêd; - -	There is no religion but in believing;
Nid crêd ond gwîr; - -	There muſt be no belief but in truth;
Nid gwîr ond amlwg; - -	There is no truth but in being manifeſt;
Nid amlwg ond goleuni; - -	Nothing is manifeſt but light;
Nid goleuni ond Duw: - - -	Nothing is light but God:
Am hyny, nid da ond goleuni, -	Therefore, there is nought good but of light,
Nid dwyvoldeb ond goleuni, - -	No godlineſs but of light,
Nid crevyz ond goleuni, - -	No religion but of light,
Nid crêd ond goleuni, - -	No belief but of light,
Nid gwîr ond goleuni, - -	No truth but of light,
Nid amlwg ond goleuni, - -	Nothing manifeſt but of light,
Nid goleuni ond gweled Duw. - -	There is no light but in ſeeing God.

Gair á levair; - - -	A word doth expreſs;
Llavar á zengys; - - -	Expreſſion ſhews;
Dangos á yſtyr; - - -	Shewing reflects;
Yſtyr á zyſg; - -	Reflection inſtructs;
Dyſg á vezwl; - - -	Inſtruction cauſes to think;
Mezwl á bwyll; - - -	Thought reaſons;
Pwyll á zeall; - - -	Reaſon underſtands;
Deall á wybyz; - - -	Underſtanding proceeds to know;
Gwybod á ymgais; - - -	Knowledge will exert;
Ymgais á eill; - - -	Exertion will be able to effect;
Gallu á wyllys; - -	Ability will effect deſire;
Gwyllys a wna; - - -	Deſire will act;
Gwneuthyr á gyrç dyben; - -	Action will ſeek the end;
Dyben pôb peth iawn; - -	The end of every thing is the right;
Iawn ymhob peth bywyd; - -	Right in every thing is life;
Bywyd o iawn bywyd tragwyzawl; -	Life of right is life eternal;
Bywyd tragwyzawl bod yn ngwir; -	Life eternal is to be in perfection;
Bod yn ngwîr bod yn Nuw. - -	To be in perfection is to be in God.

Saith gynnevnyzion byd: - .	The ſeven primary elements of the world:
1. Daiar, ac o hano pôb corf, a çaled, a ſob ſaw cadarn. - - -	1. Earth, and from it proceeds every body, and what is hard, and every ſolid ſubſtance.
2. Dwr, ac o hano pôb llyn, ac îr. -	2. Water, and from it proceeds every liquid, and moiſture,

3. Awyr

3. Awyr, ac o hano pôb anadyl, ac ymmod.	3. Air, and from it proceeds every breath and motion.
4. Haul, ac o hano pôb gwrês, a goleuni.	4. Sun, and from it proceeds every heat and light.
5. Nwyvre, ac o hano pob teimlad, a ſerç, ac ymnwyv. - - - -	5 The exciting current, and from it proceeds every ſenſation, and affection, and ſelf-motion.
6. Yſbryd glân, ac o hano pôb deall, a fwyll, ac awen, a gwybodau. - -	6. Pure ſpirit, and from it proceeds every underſtanding, and reaſon, and genius, and cognition.
7. Duw, ac o hano pôb bywyd, a çadernyd, a cynnal hyd byth bythoz. - -	7. God, and from whom proceeds every life, and power, and continuance through the world of worlds.

I am afraid I have extended this article to too great a length, and ſhall therefore cloſe it, with obſerving, that conſiderable difficulties occurred in rendering into Engliſh the claſs called the combined aphoriſms, owing to a peculiar idiom which runs through the originals, and which has no equivalent in the Engliſh tongue.

Sept. 1, 1802. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the information reſpecting the French funds, conveyed to the public in your laſt Number, by your correſpondent Q. he appears to have fallen into an error of calculation as to the groſs amount of their national debt. For though he may be nearly right in ſuppoſing it to exceed one hundred millions, he certainly is not ſo in uſing the term francs or livres tournois, inſtead of livres ſterling; for the fact is, that the principal of the French national debt amounts to one hundred millions ſterling and upwards, and the annual intereſt to ſomething between four and five. Even with this augmentation in the account it is, comparatively ſpeaking, a light burthen on a country ſo rich in population, induſtry, and reſources: eſpecially as a ſinking fund is now eſtabliſhed for the gradual diminution and final extinguiſhment of this debt. How far the policy of the French Government is to be commended in the mode of diminiſhing this debt in 1797, when they paid off two-thirds of it in paper called *Bons* (now of little or no value), is a queſtion that regards their credit: but the principle of juſtice and good faith to the Britiſh ſtockholder in the French funds was indiſputably violated, when they placed him in the ſame ſituation with the French citizen—for while the former was, at the period in queſtion, under a legal diſability, and could have no communication whatever with France without incurring the penalty of high treaſon, the French ſtockholder could and did negociate theſe *bons* and government-paper, which were taken in payment for the purchaſe of national property. The conſequence to the Britiſh ſtockholder of French funds has been (ſuch is the preſent depreciation of this paper) the total annihilation of near two thirds of his property. It was, indeed, expected, that in the negociation of the definitive treaty ſome arrangements would have been made upon this ſubject, and that the Noble Marquis would, under the authority of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and in conformity to the juſt requiſition of a large body of theſe injured proprietors, have paid due attention to, and have enforced, their claims, with that ſpirit and energy which a regard to juſtice and the Britiſh character appeared to demand; and that he would ſtrenuouſly have inſiſted, that, all ſequeſtration of property being, by the ſignature of peace, removed on both ſides of the water, the Britiſh ſtockholder in the French funds ſhould be equally ſecured in his principal and intereſt as the French ſtockholder in the Britiſh funds, who, by repairing to the Bank of England, would receive his accumulated dividend, and his principal, undiminiſhed. Inſtead of regulating the claims of each nation by one common rule of juſtice, the rights of the Engliſh proprietor have been left unprotected, and, as far as appears to the contrary, he has been plundered without remonſtrance or complaint on his behalf. Let it not be ſaid he deſerves his fate in having truſted his property in a foreign and an enemy's fund: he did what foreigners are encouraged to do in this country in the hour of peace, and he acted on the principle of the law of nations. But this tranſaction alone is ſufficient to evince under what diſadvantages the laſt treaty of peace muſt have been

been ſigned, and that the tone of negociation muſt have been humble indeed when the ſacrifice of private property was deemed of little or no eſtimation.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

AN INJURED STOCKHOLDER IN THE FRENCH FUNDS.

July 8, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of an* AMERICAN TRAVELLER *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON, *containing a* CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT *of a late* TOUR *from* BOURDEAUX *to* PARIS.

LETTER III.

Bourdeaux, May 23, 1798.

I HAVE this day viſited an American, who, being unprovided with regular papers was impriſoned, as an Engliſhman, in the Chateau de Ha, which is the great ſtate-priſon of Bourdeaux. This Caſtle is of great antiquity. It is at leaſt as ancient as the times when Bourdeaux, with the provinces of Guienne and Aquitain, belonged to the Kings of England; for the arms of England, executed in ſtone-work, are to this day over the gate. Some ſlight attempt has been made to deface thoſe arms, but they have never gone to the trouble of taking them down.

This Caſtle forms a very extenſive priſon, to which a good garden is attached. As this priſon includes all who are charged with offences againſt the ſtate, one meets, in the court where the priſoners exerciſe themſelves, perſons of every deſcription of life, and of both ſexes. Some of the priſoners here follow little trades, keep ſhew-boxes, or play ſome inſtrument of muſic, which give the place rather the appearance of a fair than a priſon.

There are ſome very elegant ladies here, who are impriſoned as ſiſters or near relations of emigrants. They are generally allowed the privilege of walking in the gardens, which they owe to the courteſy of the governor.

Of all the individual caſes that deſerve compaſſion here, the hardeſt is that of a young man I have ſeen—He is not yet twenty years of age. The crime he has been charged with is emigration, although he was but fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his father to Germany.

In conſideration of this circumſtance, inſtead of death, (*by way of mercy*) he is ſentenced to the gallies, and is to be ſent three next week. He is a very fine young man, well-connected, and is viſited in his priſon by ladies of the firſt faſhion in Bourdeaux.

The directorial government, though not altogether ſo ſanguinary as that of Robeſpierre, ſhews, however, no mercy to emigrants; and the laws of the republic are cruelly ſevere againſt their relations. One would ſuppoſe, that ſuch a dreadful ſentence as the gallies, hanging over the head of a young man in the ſpring time of his life, by killing every bud of hope, would naturally produce a great depreſſion of ſpirits: on the contrary, he ſeems lively and gay. The natural vivacity of the French character will bear up againſt every change of fortune, and all the ſufferings that perſecution can inflict. A priſon, which in other countries is the abode of melancholy, is here a ſcene of gaiety and merriment. I have been aſſured, by ſome of thoſe who were impriſoned in the days of *Terror*, that many of thoſe who were executed at that time, carried the ſame equanimity and cheerful flow of ſpirits with them to the guillotine; and that it has often happened, that when the fatal bell tolled out for an execution, thoſe who were to ſuffer have requeſted time to finiſh a critical game at cards or draughts; this being done, they have taken leave of their companions in misfortune as careleſsly as if they were only going to pay a viſit, or ſettle ſome ordinary buſineſs. This ſhews a degree of practical philoſophy, which equals or ſurpaſſes the fineſt theories of the ancients.

Bourdeaux ſuffered as much during the reign of Terror as any part of France. Being the capital of the department of La Gironde, the republican party of Bourdeaux were conſidered as *Girondiſts* in politics, that is, as having the ſame opinions as Briſſot, Guadet, Vergniaud, Condorcet, the Rolands, &c. who were nicknamed the Gironde party, and executed for an alleged conſpiracy againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the French Republic. As the Jacobins hated this party as much, at leaſt, as they did the Royaliſts, there was a time when it was as unſafe to be a republican as a royaliſt at Bourdeaux. The people of Bourdeaux profeſs great obligations to Tallien and Yſabeau (who came down to Bourdeaux as commiſſioners on the part of the government), for putting a ſtop to the cruelties that were practiſed here before their arrival. Although it is unpleaſing to be obliged to dwell upon the effects of party rage and violence, which has, in a great degree, ſubſided, which was called forth by the extraordinary circumſtances of the country,

try, and which will probably never again produce ſuch unhappy events in any other country; yet, as the tranſactions that have taken place here, cannot, at our pleaſure, be blotted out from the page of hiſtory, or the records of memory, I think I owe you ſome account (from the beſt information I can procure) of the operation of the ſyſtem of terror in Bourdeaux. At thoſe times, every one was obliged to acquieſce in the *Sans-culote* definition of equality, and maſters of houſes often dined in their kitchens with their ſervants. It was as dangerous here as in Turkey to be ſuppoſed rich. In the minds of the *ſans-culotes* judges, the ideas of rich man and *ariſtocrat* were ſo connected, that they almoſt conſidered them as ſynonymous terms.

However, as men's patriotiſm was, in ſome degree, judged of by the ſacrifices they voluntarily made for the country, it was prudent for men, who could afford it, to make pretty conſiderable *patriotic donations*, at the ſame time reſerving enough to commute their puniſhment for a fine, in caſe they ſhould be brought before the revolutionary tribunal on a charge that was ſlight or feebly ſupported. Spies, informers, and denouncers were highly honoured by the agents of government, and a man was hardly conſidered a real patriot who had not denounced ſome perſon. This diſpoſition in the government to encourage denunciations, rendered the life, liberty, and property of every citizen very inſecure. But, although the revolutionary tribunal, acting according to the ſpirit of the exiſting government, uſually inclined in favour of denunciations, and againſt the party denounced, yet there are ſome very remarkable and well known inſtances of a contrary conduct. One caſe occurred here of a man's denouncing his own brother. The charge, on the fulleſt examination, was judged a *malicious denunciation*; and the preſident, in declaring the judgment of the tribunal, obſerved, that, as the country highly honoured and eſteemed thoſe who could give up the deareſt relations of private friendſhip or of blood, to preſerve the exiſtence of their country, and the entire family of Frenchmen; ſo, on the other hand, that thoſe who, under the maſk of patriotiſm, ſought, from views of private malice, to rob the country of a citizen, were not only objects of general deteſtation and abhorrence, but fell directly within the letter of the law, which was made for the protection of all, and which was equal to all. He then declared, that, in caſes of denunciations adjudged to be malicious, the law applied to the malicious denouncer; and therefore, in the name of the law, ordered the accuſed to be ſet at liberty, and ſent his unnatural accuſer to the guillotine. This deciſion gave, as you may well ſuppoſe, very general ſatisfaction.

There was another very remarkable caſe here, where, although that tribunal was obliged to paſs ſentence (not having any diſcretionary power), it did ſo with the utmoſt reluctance.

An Abbeſs and five or ſix Nuns were brought before the revolutionary tribunal, on the charge of harbouring ſome emigrants, and concealing them from public juſtice.

They admitted the charge, and did not attempt to excuſe it; but, on the contrary ſaid, that they were proud of having diſcharged the offices of humanity to the unfortunate, although at the great riſk of their own lives, which religion had taught them to ſet no other value upon, than as the means of obtaining eternal happineſs in Chriſt's kingdom; that, as for the reſt, their tribunal might determine according to their laws, but they were prepared to appear before the tribunal of their Redeemer. This ſtrain of religious enthuſiaſm, which was, at leaſt, as fervent and ſincere as any political enthuſiaſm, affected the judges very much. They felt, that the execution of ſuch a number of female enthuſiaſts (whoſe ſex would naturally excite compaſſion, and whoſe religious profeſſion and firmneſs would cauſe them to be conſidered as martyrs), would not at all be ſerviceable to the views of that government, of which they were, in a manner, the organs; but, at the ſame time, they had not the power of pardoning; (the government itſelf not having that prerogative). The law was clear and explicit, and the parties accuſed confeſſed themſelves to be within it. In this embarraſſing ſituation, the tribunal did as much as lay in its power to abſolve the accuſed. The Abbeſs and Nuns were ſeparately examined, in order, if poſſible, to get a confeſſion, that ſome man had adviſed them to it. If they had obtained an anſwer, that either confeſſor or prieſt had adviſed or known of the buſineſs, he would have been made the ſcape-goat; the *prêtre fanatique* would, after a ſevere philippic, have been ſent to the guillotine, and the whole nunnery abſolved: but the ſiſters had too much firmneſs; they all declared it purely their own act, and ſaid they were prepared to meet the conſequences of it. The tribunal was therefore obliged to ſentence them.

They

They went to the guillotine (as might be expected) with the ſame enthuſiaſm, ſinging hymns, and occaſionally obſerving to the people on the way—"*Nous allons au ciel*"—We are going to heaven!—This was one of the moſt remarkable of the tragical ſcenes, which were acted in Bourdeaux. It appears to me a capital error in the French criminal code, that no power of pardoning, under certain circumſtances, is allowed, either to the judges, or even to the government itſelf. It is ſuppoſed here, that that would be placing individuals above the law.

This ſuppoſition, I think, proceeds from the definition, particular provinces and bounds of juſtice and mercy not being generally underſtood. The law, not being able to comprehend or foreſee every particular caſe, is neceſſarily general. Strict juſtice then declares, that ſuch an action is or is not within the letter of the general law. But mercy (*properly underſtood*) is then to examine, whether the particular caſe is within the ſpirit and the meaning of the law—whether thoſe who made the law would, if they had only that particular caſe in their eye, aſſign the puniſhment declared in the general law. So that it appears, that *mercy*, ſo far from being in oppoſition to the law, decides in the very ſpirit of the law, and of thoſe who made the law; and, inſtead of being in oppoſition to juſtice, is its coadjutor.

This power then ought to be confided ſomewhere, either to the government or the judicial power.

At preſent there are as few executions in France as in any other great country, and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the French will very ſoon completely regain that mildneſs of character for which they have been ſo long diſtinguiſhed.

(To be continued).

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF DR. GALL'S CRANIOSCOPICAL LECTURES.

FOR many years Dr. Gall, an eminent phyſician in Vienna, had, from a compariſon of the heads of animals with thoſe of men, been drawing reſults relative to the configuration of their ſkulls, whence, he aſſerts, the faculties of the ſoul might likewiſe be determined. To enable him to carry on with ſucceſs his curious reſearches, he formed a well-choſen collection of ſculls of men as well as animals, and from theſe he demonſtrated his new ſcience of craniſcopy, which differs in this reſpect from the ſcience of phyſiognomy, as it is taught by Lavater and his diſciples, that Dr. Gall pays no attention to the ſolid and ſoft part of the countenance, and the traits and lineaments of the face. Dr. Gall is of opinion, that the organ of the ſoul is in the brain. The ſize and ſituation of the brain, which is different in every individual, very early makes an impreſſion on the ſubſtance of the ſcull, producing certain indentings and elevations, from feeling which we may draw concluſions relative to certain correſponding powers and diſpoſitions of the ſoul. They are therefore called by Dr. Gall the organs of theſe inclinations and powers. Thus, for inſtance, he makes the ſpace of about an inch above and behind the ear the organ of mettle and courage. Courageous mettleſome men and animals have, in that place an arched protuberance, which is wanting in all thoſe of an oppoſite character. In mettleſome horſes, therefore, the back part of the head is very broad, becauſe in them the organs of courage are very much developed—a circumſtance that has not eſcaped the attention of horſe-dealers. His ſix organs of memory are in particular very intereſting. Dr. Gall has not yet communicated the whole of his theory in print to the public, only an Introduction to it having been publiſhed. But he has, for ſeveral years, read private lectures on that intereſting ſubject to a fixed number of amateurs. One of his pupils, Dr. Froriep, Profeſſor of Oſteology and Diatetics at the Univerſity of Jena, publiſhed, in 1801, a *Darſtellung der neuen Theorie der Phyſiognomik des Dr. Gall in Wien*—(View of Dr. Gall's new Theory of Phyſiognomy), with a plate, Weimar, p. 70, 8vo. By a peruſal of this well-written tract, the curious enquirer will be enabled to form a correct idea of Dr. Gall's Encephalo-craniſcopy, the term by which his diſciples diſtinguiſh this new ſcience. It may eaſily be ſuppoſed, that Dr. Gall conſidered it of the utmoſt importance to add to his collection as many ſculls as poſſible that had belonged to illuſtrious or notorious men, as the organs found in them might ſerve as proofs of his aſſertions. By various means, he obtained the ſculls of ſeveral eminent literati and ſtateſmen. Blumauer and Axlinger, two celebrated poets, diſpoſed of their heads in their life-time in favour of the demonſtrator. He likewiſe got into his poſſeſſion the ſcull of the late Field-marſhal Wurmſer, in which the above-mentioned organ of courage was very apparent, as likewiſe in the ſcull of a noted fighting hackney-coachman of Vienna, whoſe head now ſtands very amicably on the ſame ſhelf with that of the leader of armies.

Many

Many perſons, however, were much diſturbed on their death beds with the thought, that their heads and ſkulls would fall into the hands of our Cranioſcopiſt; and therefore in their laſt will enjoined it on their heirs, as a moſt ſacred duty, to protect their remains from the unhallowed hands of his reſurrection-men. The teſtament of Denis, the celebrated poet, and firſt keeper of the Emperor's library, attracted in particular the attention of the Vienna public, as he proteſted, in very harſh terms, againſt any mutilation of his body, which he ſuſpected might be meditated by Dr. Gall, and therefore ordered it to be depoſited in a ſecure vault, at a place ſeveral miles diſtant from Vienna. Denis was an Ex jeſuit. Holſtätter, another Jeſuit, who has the greateſt influence in the direction of the ſchools and univerſities of Auſtria, watched now for the firſt convenient opportunity to put a ſtop to Dr. Gall's inveſtigations. An occaſion ſoon preſented itſelf. Dr. Gall had again commenced a ſeries of cranioſcopical lectures laſt winter to ſeveral audiences, each auditor paying him five ducats for eighteen hours attendance. Theſe lectures were delivered in the French language, and were attended by ſeveral ladies: the greater part of his audience, however, was compoſed of Frenchmen, Engliſhmen, and other foreigners. But ſuddenly an order was addreſſed to the Profeſſor to diſcontinue his lectures, becauſe they had a tendency to materialiſm and to unſettle the principles of his hearers. Lacuée and Dodun, Secretaries of Legation, and ſeveral others belonging to the ſuite of Champagny, the French Ambaſſador, had been among the moſt diligent hearers of Dr. Gall's lectures, and to theſe in particular this prohibition cauſed much vexation, eſpecially as they had already paid their ſubſcriptions in advance. Lacuée (who had been Aide-de-Camp to Bonaparte, and who had attended him in that capacity at St. John D'Acre and Marengo) therefore wrote to the Emperor, requeſting that Dr. Gall might be permitted to continue his lectures, at leaſt to his French pupils, who, he added, could not thereby be ſpoiled, as they were already all materialiſts. In conſequence of this requeſt, leave was again granted to him to continue his lectures, with ſome reſtrictions, however, as to the admiſſion of native Auſtrians.

Beſides Dr. Gall, in Vienna, another celebrated German phyſician, Profeſſor Blumenbach, of Göttingen, has, for more than twenty years, been forming a collection of ſkulls of all known nations. In his cabinet we ſee—here the ſkull of a New-Zealander ſtanding beſide that of a Samoyed; and there, beſide that of a Caraib, one that formerly belonged to an ancient Egyptian. From a comparative examination of theſe various ſkulls, the Profeſſor has drawn important reſults relative to the different races and tribes into which mankind are divided. An attentive examination of this fine collection almoſt convinces the ſpectator, that at the beginning their muſt have been ſeveral original ſtocks whence the various races of man have ſprung. For the benefit of thoſe who have not an opportunity of ſeeing the collection itſelf, Profeſſor Blumenbach is publiſhing copper-plate engravings of the ſkulls, with a ſhort explanatory text. The fourth number appeared in the year 1800, and is intitled *Decas quarta Craniorum diverſarum Gentium Collectionis ſuæ illuſtrata*, 8vo. Göttingen. The collection is arranged in a room adjoining to the Profeſſor's ſtudy; and it affords exquiſite entertainment to hear him diſcourſe on the curious articles it contains. One is never tired of liſtening to him. When he points out any remarkable ſkull to the attention of his viſitors, he generally relates the wonderful hiſtory of the perſon between whoſe ſhoulders it formerly ſtood, and the frequently no leſs wonderful manner in which it at laſt,

——poſt varios caſus et mille labores,

came into the poſſeſſion of a Göttingen profeſſor.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A WRITER in your Magazine (Sup. No. 89, p. 645) has inadvertently, or in following too implicitly the Monthly Reviewer (Mr. Woodhouſe), miſrepreſented ſome of the principles employed in my Treatiſe on Bridges, and I will thank you to allow room for two or three lines to correct the miſtake. It is there ſaid, that "Dr. Hutton conſiders the arch to be one body, that is to ſay, compoſed of materials united by cement, ſo as to form but a ſingle ſubſtance." This miſtake, Sir, for which there is no ground or ſurmiſe contained in my book, is one of thoſe injurious aſſertions made by the Monthly Reviewer, which I objected to, and complained of, and which he afterwards retracted. I may have an opportunity ſoon of giving you an

an hiſtorical account of the various writings on the ſubject of bridge-building, by which may be ſeen what particular ſhare each author has had in it, and what are the peculiarities and characteriſtics of each one's theory and principles. In the mean time, for ſome of the corrections of the Reviewer's aſperſions, I would refer the public to your Magazine for Auguſt laſt, p. 27.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CHA. HUTTON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CHICKEN *with a* HUMAN COUNTENANCE.

LAST year a Jew exhibited for money at Poſen, in South Pruſſia, a chicken with a human countenance. This chicken was hatched on an eſtate near Wreſchen (*Pol.* Wrzeſnia) in the diſtrict of Poſen; and the Jew had accepted of it as an equivalent for a ſmall taylor's-bill due to him by the owner of the eſtate, who aſſerted, that another ſimilarly-formed chicken had been at the ſame time hatched by the ſame hen, but ſoon after died. The chicken which was ſhewn by the Jew ſurvived, had a very lively appearance, was full grown, and above a year old. The body was covered with variegated feathers, and, as far as the part of the neck where the head begins, in no reſpect diſtinguiſhed by any ſingularity from other chickens. The head did not exceed in ſize that of other chickens; but it was without feathers, and covered with a ſkin of a ſomewhat blueiſh colour. The ſockets of the eyes were ſhaped exactly as in a human countenance, and over them two arches of very fine down formed regular eye-brows. The upper part of the bill was ſo bent and blunted off as to form a well-ſhaped noſe, except that it was of a horny ſubſtance. Under the noſe a regular human mouth, with lips, and two rows of cloſely united white pointed teeth, completed this ſingular *luſus naturæ*. The tongue was rounded and ſhaped like a human tongue. Indeed the whole countenance had ſo aſtoniſhly exact a conformity with that of a human being on a diminutive ſcale, that, to diſcover it, there was not the leaſt occaſion to call in the aid of the imagination. The above account of this phenomenon was ſigned and publiſhed by M. Schwarz, a gentleman holding a reſpectable office under the Pruſſian government at Poſen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE obſerved of late ſeveral writings on the ſubject of Bridge-building, both in particular treatiſes, and in the periodical publications, the reviews and magazines. Among theſe there appears to be much diverſity of opinion, as well as principles, which cannot all be equally true or proper; though, being a very difficult ſcience, I am not, any more than many others of your readers perhaps, capable of ſifting this matter to the bottom. For which reaſon, it is much to be wiſhed, that ſome fit perſon would undertake to inform us more fully on this ſubject, at preſent of great importance, by giving a proper detailed hiſtory of all that has been written upon it, by the authors in all countries and ages.

From what I have obſerved paſſing at preſent, it ſeems to me, touching Dr. Hutton's diſpute with the Monthly Reviewer, that he has been very ill uſed, and his labours miſrepreſented; which has alſo perhaps given occaſion to another writer in your Magazine (No. 89, p. 645) to follow in the ſame track. That matter, however, I leave to Dr. Hutton, who ſeems to be very capable of defending himſelf. I would, however, juſt advert to what has paſſed concerning Mr. Atwood's book on arches, both in the Monthly Review, and in your Magazine (No. 89, p. 644), as Dr. Hutton has not entered into the nature of that book. Mr. Atwood's theory is founded on the principle of mathematical wedges, which cannot be a juſt one, becauſe ſuch a wedge is ſuppoſed to be a perfectly ſmooth and poliſhed body, having its weight and other force on its back, ſuſtained and balanced by two forces acting perpendicularly againſt its two ſides, while it has otherwiſe free liberty to ſlide down in the direction of its ſides; whereas, on the contrary, our real arch-wedges are very rough, and have a deal of friction; and, beſides, they are uſually barred or locked together by bars or joggles, ſo that they cannot poſſibly ſlide by or upon each other. Such a theory, therefore, muſt be quite fallacious, a mere phantom, inconſiſtent with real practice, and perhaps very dangerous if acted on. The further ſpeculation on theſe ſubjects I leave to other perſons better able to ſet them in a true light, and only advert farther to a popular error in this ſcience, which I obſerve even the writer of the account of Mr. Atwood's book in your Magazine has

has fallen into (p. 644, as above), which is the notion, that there is ſomething peculiarly fit and indiſpenſable in the very nature of a certain curve, as the catenary, &c. to make the arch juſtly balanced and ſtrong; an idea which, as I ſaid, is a mere popular error, as any arch may be made in a due balance, and every where equally ſecure by a proper diſtribution of the maſonry, &c. above it. E. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VIOLENT DISPUTES *between the* BRUNONIANS *and* ANTI-BRUNONIANS *in* GERMANY.

THE theory of the celebrated Dr. Brown of Edinburgh, is at preſent the apple of diſcord among the phyſicians of Germany; and at almoſt all the univerſities of that country the profeſſors and ſtudents of medicine are divided into two belligerent parties, under the appellation of Brunonians and Anti-brunonians. It were well, if their contentions were attended only with the effuſion of ink; but it is a lamentable fact, that a great number of patients have already become the victims of the miſapplication of Browniſm. The defenders of the theory of excitability have two pugnacious champions at their head, Dr. J. F. Frank, of Vienna, and Dr. Röſchlaub, Profeſſor of Medicine at Würtzſburg. Both of them are entruſted with the ſuperintendance of extenſive hoſpitals. Thoſe who are there killed by the Brunonian mode of treatment are ſilently interred, without exciting any attention, and the public never learns the number of the unfortunate ſufferers. On the contrary, the caſes of thoſe who happen to recover are trumpeted forth in the writings of the Brunonians. Dr. Röſchlaub is the editor of a Brunonian Magazine, a number of which appears every three months at Frankfort, and in which he groſsly abuſes all the eminent phyſicians of Germany, who refuſe to adopt his favourite mode of attempting the cure of diſeaſes. Dr. Hufeland of Berlin, Dr. Markard of Oldenburg, Dr. Stieglitz of Hanover, and in general all the ſenior phyſicians are determined oppoſers of this *mania*, which, on the other hand, has met with moſt zealous defenders among the junior phyſicians and profeſſors of the univerſities. This ſchiſm among the ſons of Eſculapius has already given riſe to ſome laughable ſcenes. In a farce, written by Kotzebue, entitled *The New Century*, two Brunonians appear on the ſtage, to adminiſter relief to a patient, who is ſuppoſed to have been ſeized with an apoplectic-fit; but they ſtand diſputing with one another in their jargon about ſthenic and aſthenic remedies, till the ſick man ſuddenly recovers the uſe of his limbs, and ſkips away from them. When this piece was repreſented at Vienna, the young Brunonian phyſicians and ſtudents were ſo provoked by the ridicule aimed at them, that it was neceſſary to call in the aid of the military to prevent their rage from burſting forth into acts of violence. At the beginning of the preſent year, the ground being covered by a deep fall of ſnow, feſtive maſquerades on ſledges were exhibited in many places. At Ratiſbon, the ſeat of the imperial diet, the ſtudents amuſed themſelves with ridiculing the Brunonian method of cure, by dreſſing old market-women and poiſſardes in an appropriate characteriſtic manner, and driving them about on ſledges. But the univerſity of Göttingen, which, on account of its excellent inſtitutions and celebrated teachers, is juſtly called the Queen of German Univerſities, furniſhed the moſt terrible example, how far even here the ſpirit of party may embitter the minds of thoſe who inliſt under her banners. Dr. Cappel, a junior profeſſor of medicine, who, by his animated mode of delivering his lectures, had gained a great number of hearers and partizans among the ſtudents, and who, from ſeveral publications, is known to be a moſt zealous defender of the Brunonian ſyſtem, had given the exciting remedies of Dr. Brown to ſeveral patients labouring under the attack of an epidemical ſcarlet fever. The conſequence was, as might have been expected, that almoſt all of them died. Profeſſor Arnemann, one of the moſt learned and experienced phyſicians of Göttingen, being called in to the aſſiſtance of ſome of them when it was too late, loudly expreſſed his diſapprobation. Cappel immediately publiſhed a violent Philippic againſt Arnemann. The latter replied; and the conteſt was carried on with great vehemence in a number of memorials. All men of ſenſe ſided with Dr. Arnemann; but the ſtudents declared in favour of Cappel, aſſembled in a riotous manner, and proceeded in a body to Profeſſor Arnemann's houſe, where they poured forth the bitterſt reproaches againſt him, and broke all his windows. The watchmen haſtened to the ſpot, armed with long iron rods; and in the ſcuffle that enſued, one of the ſtudents, a Count Wa[illegible]cnewſki, received ſo ſevere a blow on the head that his life

is deſpaired of. Still more exaſperated by this defeat, the ſtudents, to the number of 400*, reſolved to ſtorm the guard-houſe the following day, and wreak their vengeance on the watchmen. The Profeſſors were greatly alarmed at theſe riotous proceedings, and ſent meſſengers to the circumjacent places, to call in the dragoons quartered there to the protection of the city. Towards evening, ſeveral detachments of the dragoons actually halted before the gates of the city: but the ſtudents, nowiſe intimidated by theſe preparations, proceeded, in the evening, to attack the guard-houſe. The dragoons galloped with drawn ſwords into the city, which then had the appearance of a fort taken by ſtorm, and given up to plunder. The ſtudents were at laſt forced to deſiſt, but not before they had vented their rage againſt the windows and houſe of Profeſſor Meiners, to whom the police of the city has for ſome years been committed, and who had taken a very active part in ſuppreſſing this tumult. More than fourteen of the ſtudents were dangerouſly wounded, and ſome of them will be cripples for life. Many will be exiled from the Univerſity, and all their hopes of future happineſs and advancement blaſted for ever:—

Tantum unus Bruno potuit ſuadere malorum.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *on* KENTUCKY, *from* MR. TOULMIN, *replying to certain* QUERIES.

SIR,

I AM really aſhamed that I have ſo long delayed replying to your letter dated October 15, 1800. That letter indeed was not intended for me, being directed to "The Proprietor of the new Settlement of Kentucky;" but no ſuch man exiſts: we are a country of landholders, and know no ſuperior but the commonwealth, who, after portioning her poſſeſſions among her children, has ſcarcely retained any for herſelf. Your attention, no doubt, was drawn to this country by ſome large ſpeculator in land, whoſe name you have very happily forgotten, as in conſequence of it you have probably eſcaped ſome great bargain, which you would have regretted all your life after. The direction on your letter being ſo general probably occaſioned its being ſent on to Frankfort, the ſeat of government in this ſtate, where it was put into my hands by the poſt-maſter, obſerving, I ſuppoſe, that it was from ſome one of my countrymen; and I feel a pleaſure in attending to it, though I have been ſo long in giving myſelf that pleaſure.

As you do not mention the particular tract of land which excited your attention, I can of courſe give you no account of it. Indeed there is a tremendous riſk in purchaſing in England lands lying in Kentucky. Information reſpecting the *titles*, which can be got no where but on the ſpot, is abſolutely neceſſary. It may likewiſe be ſubject to forfeiture, in conſequence of its not having been entered for the payment of taxes; or, being entered, it may have been ſold to pay the taxes accruing upon it. Landholders reſiding in England have ſometimes agents at Philadelphia, or ſome other ſea-port, who have no more intercourſe with Kentucky than the principals themſelves; others have no agents any where. Hence the taxes are not paid; the owners are notified by advertiſement that their lands will be ſold, but they ſee not the advertiſement: they are expoſed to ſale: there are few bidders, and but little money; and no information relative to the title or the quality of the land; hence 5000 or perhaps 10,000 acres will be ſacrificed for 100 dollars, and poſſibly the land be worth a dollar an acre, and poſſibly nothing at all. 225,000 acres of land, belonging to Meſſrs. Brown, Embree, and others, will be advertiſed to be ſold next November, for 2775 dollars, being the amount of taxes due on the tract at this time, together with what will then be due. They live, I am told, in England, and *there are many other Engliſhmen in the ſame ſituation.* The land of ſome is ſold; others may yet ſave it by applying immediately to ſome one in Kentucky, to pay their taxes, and authoriſing them to draw for that purpoſe.

I will now proceed to anſwer your queries, and in my way will notice others propoſed to me by another countryman, equally a ſtranger to me with yourſelf, which may poſſibly be intereſting to you, or to ſome of your friends, as well as to him.

1. *The Climate.*—We have more rain, and leſs froſt, than in many parts of America. It is healthy and agreeable. Thus far we have not had this winter altogether three weeks of colder weather than we have in the North of England in the month

* The whole number of ſtudents at the Univerſity of Göttingen generally amounts to 700.

month of May. The winters, however, are not always ſo favourable. The changes from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, are greater than in England, becauſe we have hotter weather than you ever have, but not hotter than other parts of the United States. We have leſs rain than in England, nor are the viciſſitudes of wet and dry weather ſo frequent.

2. *The Produce.*—It is difficult to aſcertain what it would be with Engliſh cultivation. It is generally allowed to be greater than in other parts of America. No land on earth exceeds our firſt-rate land, of which there are large bodies. The ſecond-rate too is very good, and equal perhaps for wheat, if not for Indian corn, to the firſt-rate. The third-rate comprehends all inferior claſſes. Some of it is equal to the general run of land in the eaſtern States: ſome of it is totally worthleſs, particularly high up on our main rivers, as on the forks of the Kentucky, &c. as many Engliſhmen have found to their ſorrow, who, arriving here to take poſſeſſion of their purchaſes, have diſcovered that they might as well have bought an eſtate at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. However, there is no part of America to the eaſtward of this, where money *might* be more profitably laid out in landed property. The price varies from one dollar to fifteen per acre, according to ſituation, quality, improvements, and population. Some pretty good land indeed may be purchaſed ſtill at half a dollar, and ſome land, no doubt, for nothing at all.

3. *The neareſt Ports.*—Savannah, in Georgia; or Richmond, in Virginia (four and five hundred miles) if you come by land entirely; but the uſual plan is to ſail for Alexandria, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, then proceed by land to Pittſburg or Redſtone, and thence down the Ohio to Kentucky.

4. *Civil Government.*—Kentucky is one of the United States, and is entitled to ſix repreſentatives in Congreſs. Its conſtitution for the internal government of the ſtate is ſtrictly republican. The governor, the lieutenant-governor, the houſe of repreſentatives, and the ſenate, are all elected by the people. Every citizen has a vote. The judges and other public officers are appointed by the governor and ſenate, a body conſiſting of twenty-five members. Our taxes are fifty cents (a cent is the one-hundredth part of a dollar, nearly equal to the Engliſh half-penny) for every 100 acres of firſt-rate land; thirty-four cents for 100 acres of ſecond-rate land; and twelve and a half on third-rate land: four cents on a horſe; twelve and a half on a ſlave; twenty-five per wheel on riding carriages; twenty dollars on retail ſtores (or ſhops); ten dollars for a tavern-licence; a light tax on law proceſſes; and on covering-horſes the rate of each by the ſeaſon. Our laws are the common laws of England, the ſtatutes of the Engliſh Parliament previous to the 4th of James I. the acts of the Virginian Aſſembly previous to our ſeparation in 1792, and the acts of our own legiſlature.

5. *Religion.*—We have no religious eſtabliſhment, no preference of one ſect above another; no ſplendid temples, no pampered prieſthood, no faithful paſtors drooping for the want of even a decent ſupply of thoſe worldly bleſſings which are ſhowered with profuſion on their indolent ſuperiors. I will not ſay that religious knowledge is in a flouriſhing ſtate among us, nor was it any better while an eſtabliſhment exiſted. We have unbelievers, who freely expreſs their opinions, but are very harmleſs, for in truth they have very little to ſay: and we have enthuſiaſts, as you would term them, who aſſemble in thouſands in the woods, and continue night and day, for nearly a week together, in religious exerciſes; but, if they are miſtaken, they do no harm. The magiſtrate and the executioner do not come with their wand and their ſword to transform the peaceable enthuſiaſt into a wild fanatic or a flaming martyr. We have various ſects: the Preſbyterian (on the Scotch model), and the Baptiſts of the Calviniſtical denomination, are the moſt predominant. Sometimes a humble Biſhop, with his ſtaff in his hand, his "beard deſcending on his aged breaſt," his plain drab coat, and his long overalls, will make a progreſs among us.

6. *You anticipate the Proſperity of our State.*—Its growth indeed has been wonderful. It has been ſettled but little more than twenty years: it was and ſtill is, in a great degree, cut off from the other inhabited parts of America, by a formidable barrier of uncultivated mountains. But the improvements and population now viſible in a conſiderable part of the State, rival thoſe which are to be found in moſt of the older States. Its ſoil invites population, and thouſands emigrate to it annually from Eaſtern America, whilſt the people reſiding at the ſea port towns, and upon the main roads to Kentucky, who know no more about it than the people of London, are unremittingly attempting, by

ignorant and fooliſh miſrepreſentations, to arreſt the progreſs of European emigrants towards the weſtern country, greatly to the diſadvantage of the adventurers. Within the laſt ten years our population has extended from 73,000 to 230,000. We have about 25,000 men enrolled in the militia, which is compoſed of all the free males between the ages of ſixteen and forty-five. Our commerce has been created, and domeſtic manufactures, in the family way, have advanced ſo much, that perhaps nine tenths of the people are principally cloathed in articles of their own making.

7. *Market-towns.*—A market-town, in the Engliſh ſenſe of the word, is hardly any object to an American. We generally attempt to raiſe on our own land what we want; and, in the ſummer, we uſe much more commonly bacon, hams, poultry, and a profuſion of various vegetables, than butcher's meat. The Virginian, indeed, confines himſelf almoſt entirely to bacon, and greens boiled with it. Experience demonſtrates that this diet is very wholeſome. The ſcurvy is ſcarcely known here. We ſeldom go to market to *buy*. As to markets to *ſell at*, the mills and the ſtores are the market; and the merchants and millers export our flour, tobacco, hemp, cotton, cordage, whiſkey and pork, to New Orleans, on the Miſſiſſippi. The expence of freight to New Orleans is about one dollar per 100 lb. for bulky articles. Flour is about one and a half dollar per barrel, and inſurance two and a half per cent. We ſend horſes likewiſe to Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. We have, however, a few towns in which markets I think are held, viz. Lexington, Waſhington, Danville, Bairdſtown, Paris, and Frankfort, though I am not ſure that there is a proper regular market in moſt of thoſe places. We have forty-three counties, and in every county human vanity and folly has laid off in lots and regular ſtreets, one or two tracts of land, and have pleaſed themſelves with the conceit that they *had eſtabliſhed towns.*

8. *The Expence of clearing Land.*—In the ſettled parts, four years rent free, or about five dollars, an acre for clearing and fencing with rails, but the larger timber is left on the ground. In the ſouthern parts of the State there are large tracts of good land free from timber; yet nothing is more common than for the ſettlers to ſettle themſelves at the edge of a grove, *cut down the timber* in order to make a farm, and *leave the barrens* (as they are called, from the want of timber) untouched. The State has ſtill ſome of this land unoccupied, and ſettlers take it up at twenty dollars per 100 acres.

9. *Water.*—The country is well ſupplied generally with ſpring. There are particular ſpots, however, where water is ſcarce without digging wells.

10. *The rock and ore.*—Horizontal ſtrata of limeſtone run through the whole of the good land on the north ſide of Green River. Except on the hill ſides, and on the tops of poor ridges, it is far out of the reach of the plough. There is an abundance of ſtone-coal towards the heads of the main ſtreams, and in ſome places ſouth of Green River, convenient to ſome of the barrens, or untimbered land. Iron-ore likewiſe abounds in various places, and there are alſo ſome good veins of lead. In ſeveral places I have obſerved a fine blue clay, which I have thought would make good earthen-ware. I have ſaid nothing of ſilver, though there is ſaid to be a rich mine of it in the north-eaſtern corner of the State, near the Green River, and many weeks have, from time to time, been ſpent in vain by ſanguine adventurers, in exploring the mountains between our ſettlement and thoſe of Virginia, in ſearch of a very rich mine, which an old hunter ſays he found there, and made horſe-loads of dollars from, ſome twenty or thirty years ago.

11. *Manufactures.*—As yet they are principally, as to cloathing at leaſt, carried on in the family way, and with ſuch improvements as were uſed in England 100 years ago; but we muſt, ere long, manufacture on a larger ſcale the moſt eſſential articles. The immenſe expence of tranſporting goods three or four hundred miles, from the Atlantic to the Ohio, and then by water as much farther to Kentucky, together with the cheapneſs of our produce, occaſioned by its abundance, and by the diſtance of our export-market, render it inevitable that the people of Kentucky ſhould manufacture for home conſumption. Our principal manufactures at preſent, not of the domeſtic kind, are nails, cordage, hats, ſhoes, whiſkey, and the coarſeſt earthen-ware. There are three or four bloomeries, a forge or two, and ſlitting-mills, in the State. But the iron is very brittle. Its price is from 6d. to 9d. ſterling per pound. I ſuſpect it would be a moſt profitable concern to European workmen. There are three or four breweries in the State on a ſmall ſcale, but I have taſted no good beer. They uſe the hard limeſtone

ſpring

ſpring water, inſtead of fixing themſelves in ſituations convenient to the rivers. They buy their barley at 1s. 6d. ſterling per buſhel, and ſell their beer at eight dollars a barrel of thirty-one and thirty-two gallons. Ship-building has commenced, and it muſt increaſe, for we are bountifully ſupplied with all the materials except iron. The ſpinning and carding of cotton by machinery is juſt beginning. In fact, the cotton and ſtocking manufactures, glaſs, and earthen-ware, are eſſential to us, and muſt ſpring up at no diſtant period. The laſt-mentioned articles are enormouſly high. Common yellow queen's ware plates two dollars and two dollars and a half per dozen: a pint cup twenty-five cents; a quart cup ſixty two half cents: ſix blue and white cups and ſaucers two dollars. Cloths, ſtuffs, and other articles of wearing apparel, are ſold at about fifty per cent. higher than they are retailed in England.

It is a fact little known or thought of even here, that there are as many people employed in Kentucky, in proportion to our population, in manufacturing wool, cotton, flax, and hemp, as there are in Great Britain. I found my belief of this fact on a ſtatement made in the Monthly Magazine, vol. x. p. 496, which makes the whole number of perſons employed in thoſe four manufactories in Great Britain ſcarcely amount to 843,000. Now, ſuppoſing the population of Great Britain to be 10,000,000, and that of Kentucky 230,000, our proportion of manufacturers would be between 19 and 20,000: but, from a pretty general knowledge of the country, I think they can ſcarcely be eſtimated at leſs than 23,000. I have little doubt but that there is, on an average, one perſon in every family ſo employed. The families, including the Blacks, I have generally thought, conſiſt, one with another, of nine or ten perſons; ſo that there are, at leaſt, 23,000 families in the ſtate. It is evident, therefore, that the *value of labour* is not, as hath been frequently ſuppoſed, the cauſe why we do not manufacture ſuch quantities of thoſe articles as we need for our own conſumption. The fact is, that much leſs labour would manufacture them, than would raiſe wheat or tobacco to buy them. The great cauſe of our not manufacturing a greater quantity of goods, is the want of a few men of capital, who are manufacturers, the want of machinery, and the want of a greater concentration of manufacturing induſtry. Every thing is done in the family way. Every piece has to go through almoſt all its different proceſſes in the ſame hands. But, whenever a man of exertion and prudence, who has a general knowledge of the cotton-manufactory, and is poſſeſſed of a ſmall capital, ſhall come hither, provided with proper implements for carding, ſpinning, &c. his ſucceſs will be certain. There are many good European workmen here already. Some indeed, even without any capital, have engaged in making jennys, mules, and carding engines, under immenſe difficulties, being obliged, in a manner, to be their own ſmiths, founders, carpenters, and every thing; yet, the idea of being able, by coarſe ſpinning, to convert a ſixth of a dollar's worth of cotton into a dollar's worth animates them amidſt all their diſcouragements. It is perhaps a fortunate circumſtance for us, that the progreſs of our manufactures can be no ſource of jealouſy to the Britiſh manufacturer. The Kentucky market can be no object to him, and centuries muſt elapſe before we can rival him in any other market. The government, no doubt, will be gratified in ſeeing the attention of its factious and diſcontented ſubjects turned to this country, and in having the proſpect of getting rid of them, without the odium of criminal proſecutions, and the expences of tranſporting them to Botany Bay.

12. *Price of Stock, Grain, &c.*—A ſheep weighing ſixty pounds, two dollars; a cow, weighing from three to four hundred pounds, with a young calf, ten to twelve dollars. A plough-horſe, which might do to be ridden, ſixty dollars; a good hackney, from eighty to a hundred and fifty, and even two hundred dollars. A ſow and pigs, from three to five dollars. Bacon, pork, from two to two and a half dollars per hundred pounds. Beef from two to three dollars. Whiſkey, half a dollar per gallon. Hemp, four to five dollars per hundred pounds. Cotton, fifteen to twenty dollars per hundred pounds. Wheat, one half dollar per buſhel (Wincheſter meaſure). Rye, one third of a dollar. Oats, one-fourth. Indian corn, one fifth. Bricks, four dollars per thouſand. Flooring-plank, one dollar and a third per hundred feet ſuperficial meaſure. Labour, half a dollar a day, and proviſions; and from eight to ten dollars a month; and from ſeventy to a hundred per annum. A common rule in harveſt is to give to the reaper a buſhel of wheat for his day's work, be the price what it will.

13. *What Articles an Emigrant ſhould bring.*—If a farmer, it might be well to bring

bring a ſet of Engliſh plough-irons and waggon tire, and a few other implements not bulky. If a mechanic, his tools. Two or three good ſheep would be a capital acquiſition. As to houſehold furniture and apparel, every thing that is neceſſary ſhould be brought, except cumberſome articles. The whole, indeed, can be bought here, but when a man is coming he may as well bring them himſelf as pay another for bringing them. Garden and graſs ſeeds too may be uſeful. You may have ſome which we have not, and you may have ſome better than ours of the ſame kind. I ſhould do the ſame if I were going from Kentucky to England, and for the ſame reaſon.

14. *The Character of the People.*—The character of the people of Kentucky has been groſsly miſrepreſented. Becauſe the inhabitants of old countries are very ſtrongly attached to their native ſoil, and ſeldom move from it with their families, unleſs urged by the moſt powerful conſiderations: the idea is very natural to them, that it is the ſame in America, and that Kentucky, therefore, muſt have been reſorted to as an aſylum for perſons of abandoned characters and deſperate fortunes. The prejudices of many of the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, who have ſeen with jealouſy the rapid population of the weſtern country, by emigrations from the eaſtern, have countenanced and given currency to the calumny. The opinion, however, is abſurd; for no man could, by coming to Kentucky, either avoid paying his debts, or eſcape any criminal proſecution to which he had expoſed himſelf. Though, as to internal concerns, we are governed by our own laws, and juſtice is adminiſtered by courts which have no dependance on the federal government; yet, by a national arrangement, fugitives, from the juſtice of any State are, on application, immediately delivered up by the State they have fled to, and debts contracted in any part of America, are recoverable in Kentucky, both in the federal-court which is held here, as well as in courts which are eſtabliſhed by the authority of our own State-legiſlature. As to the cauſe of emigrations, the fact is, that there is a ſpirit of enterpriſe, or, at any rate, an apparent reſtleſſneſs, in the people of America, of which the people of Great Britain have no idea. The facility of removing, and the temptations to remove, are greater here than they can be in the old countries of Europe. Our population is diffuſed over a widely extended territory, and it has not yet found its level. The proſpect of a richer ſoil, or of better water, or of ſhorter winters, or of a freſher range for cattle, or of more capacious landed poſſeſſions, is an inducement powerful enough with an American to determine him to diſpoſe of his immovable property, to aſſemble his family, to collect together his cattle, to geer up his horſes, and to traverſe a ſpace of perhaps of four or 500 miles in ſearch of better country. Their proviſions, and their horſe-feed, they take with them, or purchaſe in the groſs, as occaſion requires; and, as they have likewiſe ſome bedding, and a few culinary utenſils, they will not perhaps, in a journey of 500 miles, ſpend a ſingle dollar at a tavern. In ſome ſeaſons of the year, there is ſcarcely a day in which we do not ſee ſome man or other paſſing this way or that way before our door, with his wife and his little-ones, and his man-ſervants, and his maid-ſervant, and his cattle, and his ſheep, and every thing that is his. You cannot conclude, therefore, from the lateneſs of the ſettlement of Kentucky, that it is compoſed of worſe or better men than other parts of the Union. As far as I can judge, they do not materially differ from the people of the other States which I have viſited. There are, however, features ſtrongly diſcriminating the American people from the people of Great Britain: but, I believe, that almoſt every difference is reſolvable into the difference of their ſituations, I mean the difference in the ages of the two countries, and in the ſtate of their population. The intercourſe among Americans is more general and indiſcriminate than it is among Engliſhman. Neither religious nor political diſtinctions, nor difference of perſon, nor difference of fortune, ſtand up as walls of ſeparation, as they do in England, between the inhabitants of the ſame neighbourhood. The ſtate of our population is ſuch, that we really *cannot afford* to make the diſcriminations which you do. We have, therefore, more practical liberality and forbearance one towards another than you have. At the ſame time, however, it is to be regretted, that we have leſs practical integrity than the people of England. The *temptation* to diſhoneſty is much more generally diffuſed here, than it is with you. Fewer men are brought up to any regular buſineſs: a vaſt proportion of our people are, from time to time, engaged in buying and ſelling among one another, and that not in the way of a regular occupation, their occupation being agriculture; but, for the ſake of occaſional and extra-profeſſional gains: property of all kinds

kinds is in a more conſtant ſtate of fluctuation, and multitudes among us conſider no ſpecies of it as out of their line of trading. Indeed, it is a pretty prevailing maxim, that a man ought, at any time, to ſell any thing that he has, if he can get a good price for it, and buy any thing which falls in his way, if he can get it at half its value. A few days ago, a neighbour of mine took the very blankets from his bed, which he really wanted, and gave them in exchange for ſome articles which he did not want, and this merely becauſe he thought it would be *making a good trade*, as the term is. In conſequence of this turn of mind, which naturally ſprings up out of the ſituation of the country, the *avidity* for *good bargains* becomes much more general than it can be with you. A larger proportion of *minds* become expoſed to its influence, and, at the ſame time, the ſtate of ſociety is not ſuch as to impoſe the ſame ties upon them that the inhabitants of old countries are ſubject to. With you, a mechanic muſt be a complete maſter of his buſineſs, or he will not ſucceed. A man concerned in buying and ſelling muſt be a man of ſcrupulous integrity, in appearance at leaſt, or he will forfeit his credit, and be neglected. In both caſes, the rivalſhip of others in the ſame lines impoſes theſe reſtrictions on them: the one is compelled to be ſkilful, and the other to be honeſt, if it be only in ſelf-defence.

But here the cauſe of competition is leſs: it cannot be expected, that either ſkill or integrity, though a recommendation no doubt, ſhould be viewed as equally indiſpenſable; and, though a mechanic ſhould ſometimes put indifferent work out of his hands, or the trader over-rate a piece of property he is ſelling, and impoſe on the credulity of the purchaſer, neither has the fear of being entirely diſcarded by his fellow-citizens. His fellow-citizens cannot do without him, but only learn to rely more on their own attention and judgment, than on the ſkill and character of thoſe they deal with. I confeſs I am giving a humiliating picture, but it is drawn by nature and the circumſtances of the country. Theſe might teach us *a priori* to expect to find a want of principle more prevalent here than it is with you, and I believe that it is ſo in fact. Flagitious vice, however, is leſs frequent. All crimes, except murder, are puniſhed in Kentucky by fine, or confinement in the penitentiary. I frequently viſit the convicts, and their induſtry and deportment would rather give one the idea of a well-ordered family, than that of a place of puniſhment for the out-caſts of ſociety. In fact, the intercourſe, which partially, at leaſt, takes place between perſons of all characters, as well as ſtations, though it lowers perhaps the general ſtandard of morals, muſt operate as a check and curb on great exceſſes. *Mediocrity*, indeed, ſeems to be the characteriſtic feature of America. Mediocrity is equally diſcernible in fortune, in knowledge, in arts, and in morals. In every one of theſe reſpects, there is no claſs of men ſo high, there is none ſo low, as are to be found in England. The ſame cauſe, I conceive, produces the whole chain of phenomena.

15. *Progreſs of Cultivation, and Mode of Settling.*—According to the beſt of my recollection, no part of America, which I have ſeen*, correſponds with what would probably be the expectation of moſt Engliſhmen, with regard to ſuch of the States as have been a long time ſettled. I have no where ſeen any conſiderable extent of country, conſiſting of cultivated land, not intermixed with woods. Indeed, even in the moſt eaſtern parts of Virginia, the main body of the land you travel through is merely woodland; and, to the eye of an European, it preſents the proſpect of as new a country as Kentucky. Our fencing and our fuel requiring a conſtant ſupply of timber, a proportion of every tract muſt be kept in a ſtate of nature, in order to ſatisfy theſe demands. I cannot eſtimate what proportion of cleared land there is in the ſettled parts of Kentucky: but it muſt be in very few diſtricts of the country, that one-half of every ſettled tract is, upon an average, under cultivation, and, even then, numerous tracts are intermixed, on which the hand of improvement has never been exerciſed. You will perceive, therefore, that the new ſettler, or the man who firſt ſtrikes the axe in a piece of woodland, may be a very rational ſociable being, and that there is no real ground for ſuppoſing that he muſt be that wild ſavage out-caſt, that hater of his ſpecies, that enemy to the legal reſtraints of civiliſed ſociety, which he has been ſo often repreſented to be, both by European writers, and by ſome Americans likewiſe, who, living near the ſea-coaſt, have probably poſſeſſed no ideas more accurate, reſpecting the interior parts of the Continent, than you have. Nothing is more

* The ſtates I have viſited are New York, New Jerſey, Delaware, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Tenneſſee, and the north-weſtern territory.

common with us, than for people of property, of reſpectable character, and of cultivated manners, to fix themſelves on a tract of mere woodland, and to erect cabins for their families to reſide in, and then to ſet about clearing and cultivating the land, not by digging the trees up by the roots, as Engliſhmen always talk of doing, but never accompliſh, but by cutting down a part of the timber, deadening the remainder, grubbing up the buſhes, burning the timber that is cut down, and raking the ground clean to render it fit for the plough. Cabins are houſes built of whole trees, without being hewed, the interſtices between the logs being ſtopped with rails, and daubed with mud, and the houſes covered with boards ſplit out of aſh or oak, about half an inch thick, and four feet long, which are faſtened by heavy poles being laid upon them. If the logs be hewed, if the interſtices be ſtopped with ſtone, and neatly plaſtered, and the roof compoſed of ſhingles, nicely nailed on, it is called a log-houſe. A log-houſe has glaſs windows, a cabin has commonly no window at all. The new ſettler, after living in a cabin a few years, and having opened a convenient plantation, turns his attention towards building a houſe, which he provides either of wood, brick, or ſtone. Strange incongruities frequently preſent themſelves to the obſervation of an European. You will ſometimes ſee a man who has the manners of a gentleman, who is perhaps either a colonel or a general, dwelling in a habitation inferior probably, in external appearance, to that of an Engliſh labourer. You will ſometimes ſee a man reſiding in a good houſe, who has ſeveral ſervants, a quantity of valuable horſes, and ſtock of every kind, and an abundant ſupply of all the neceſſaries of life, who cannot command a ſingle dollar. You will ſee the children of a man who keeps his carriage running about without ſhoes and ſtockings, or a traveller riding a horſe of his own worth fifty pounds, with a wallet on his ſaddle, containing victuals for himſelf, and corn for his horſe, that he may not be expoſed to charges. Incongruities of this kind are not noticed here; but they naturally ariſe out of the ſituation of the country, and habit reconciles us to them; but a man without a horſe is viewed in nearly the ſame light, as a man would be with you without a pair of ſhoes. I mention theſe little things, both to give you a true idea of the country, and more eſpecially to guard you againſt miſrepreſentations; for it will now be very clear to you, that it is very poſſible, by partial and garbled repreſentations, which precipitancy and prejudice are always ready to make, to give to an inhabitant of an old country a very inadequate and deluſive idea of this part of the world, and that, even though the facts narrated may be literally true.

I believe you will agree with me, that it is high time for me to finiſh this long letter, which, if it affords any ſatisfaction to yourſelf and your friends, will have anſwered the object of your moſt obedient

Servant, HARRY TOULMIN.

Frankfort, Kentucky,
Feb. 8, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Cavallo's Hiſtory of Aëroſtation (London, 1784), p. 26, is the following paſſage (quoted from "*Recherches ſur l'Art de Voler*," by D. Bourgeois):—"It is ſaid, that in the year 1736 De Guſman made a wicker baſket of about ſeven or eight feet in diameter, and covered with paper, which baſket elevated itſelf as high as the tower of Liſbon, which is about 200 feet high."

As it certainly is poſſible, and not improbable, there may now be living perſons who were eye-witneſſes to this remarkable event (if it did happen), it is hoped ſome of them will communicate ſuch particulars as they remember to your Magazine, as the account has the appearance of recording an event much like the aſcenſion of an air-balloon.

A CONSTANT READER.

Aug. 16, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARALLEL *between* BONAPARTE *and* AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.

THE late rapid ſucceſſions of revolutions and conſtitutions in France, ſhews, that the French are in a ſtate ſimilar to that of the Romans, deſcribed by Tacitus. Corrupted by luxury, yet ſtill breathing a proud recollection of what was due to a citizen of Rome, "the Romans were incapable of bearing either unqualified ſlavery or perfect freedom." In ſuch circumſtances, it was neceſſary for the new ſovereign to reſtrain and controul ſuch a people by the firmeſt nerves of power, while, at the ſame time, he gratified them by the forms of liberty.

Having lately retired from the town to the country, I amuſe my leiſure, now and then,

then, by reading our periodical publications, annual, monthly, and diurnal. In Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, continued for 1800, I read what follows :—

"Whatever may be thought of the political expediency of framing ſo unlimited a government, certain it is, that the name of a King or Emperor alone was wanting to Bonaparte. With a ſenate appointed by himſelf, and recruited, from year to year, by his ſole influence; the nomination of all offices, civil, political, military, and naval; the command and diſtribution of the whole military and naval force of the Empire; the power of foreign negociation on peace, war, and commerce; a complete, though indirect, controul over the treaſury; the ſole privilege of propoſing laws, and withdrawing them in any ſtage of deliberation and diſcuſſion;—with all theſe and other means of influence and command, poſſeſſed by the Firſt Conſul, he held in his hand as ſtrong, and perhaps, from the ſhew of liberty, even ſtronger, reins of government than any Aſiatic deſpot. The former conſtitutions, framed ſince 1789, reſembled a ſtage-coach, crowded with paſſengers on the top and box, and holding in their hands both the whip and the reins. They were top-heavy, and could not but be overturned; they were inverted pyramids, trembling on their ſummits. The new conſtitution bore a reſemblance to a pyramid reſting on its baſe, and culminating into a proper apex. It would certainly be difficult to overſet this pyramid by external impulſion. Whether it may not be torn in pieces by the internal powder of paſſion, remains yet to be tried. It is certainly a very extraordinary and curious experiment. It appears to wear certain prominent features both of ancient and modern times. Conſuls, ſenates, tribunes, municipalities, and other particulars, carry back our views to Roman hiſtory. Trial by jury and political repreſentation belong to modern Europe.

"But the particular period of the Roman Hiſtory that the legiſlator or legiſlators appear to have had more eſpecially under their eye, is that of Auguſtus Cæſar; between whoſe ſituation, circumſtances, and conduct, and thoſe of the French Conſul, the reader of Hiſtory cannot fail to diſcover ſeveral ſtriking parallels."

Here the writer leaves off. I could have wiſhed that he had illuſtrated the proof of his propoſition by an enumeration of particulars. This, after revolving the ſubject in my mind, I have attempted myſelf. I ſubmit the reſult of my reflections to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, either to be publiſhed, or ſent with other papers to the cheeſemongers, or thrown into the fire.

In war, Bonaparte has, on many occaſions, exhibited in his conduct the maxims and ſayings of Julius Cæſar. In his political conduct, he has, with mature reflection on his own circumſtances, either conſidered and followed the example of Auguſtus; or, a ſimilar conduct on the part of both has ariſen out of a ſimilarity of ſituations.

Auguſtus Cæſar, finding himſelf the ſupreme governor of the Roman Empire, reſolved to exert all the clemency of a humane ſovereign, and the art of a refined politician. His firſt care was to gain over the adherents of Antony, after which he gave ſumptuous entertainments to the ſenators and chief magiſtrates. He corrected, with great wiſdom, many abuſes in the ſtate, baniſhed corruption from the ſenate, and allowed the people all reaſonable and decent liberties:—ſo that the latter was not leſs free, except in matters of ſedition; nor the former leſs powerful, except in matters of injuſtice. Having ſettled all things in the moſt excellent order, he revolved in his mind a great variety of reflections, and deliberated, whether he ſhould continue himſelf at the head of the empire, or reſtore the people to their ancient liberty. The example of Sylla and Julius Cæſar, though very different, made an equal impreſſion upon him in favour of the laſt idea. He conſidered that Sylla, who had made a voluntary reſignation of the dictatorſhip, died peaceably in the midſt of his enemies; and that Cæſar, by retaining that dignity, had been aſſaſſinated by his former friends, who, ſo far from bluſhing, gloried in the deed.

Auguſtus, during this fluctuation of mind, conſulted Mæcenas and Agrippa, his principal friends and confidants. Agrippa, to whoſe valour he was greatly indebted for his empire, adviſed him to reſign it: but Mæcenas was of an oppoſite opinion; he aſſured him, that it would be impoſſible for the ſenate to ſubſiſt but under a monarch; and this opinion he enforced by many reaſons, obſerving particularly, that he could not reſign his authority without endangering his life; but that, on the contrary, both his perſon and power would be ſecure under a wiſe and equitable adminiſtration.

The advice of Mæcenas prevailed. But, though Auguſtus ſtill continued the ſupreme power in his own hand, he yet made

made an offer to the Senate to lay it down, though nothing was farther from his intentions. The whole Senate united in refuſing his offer: ſome from affection, ſome from fear, and ſome from a regard to political intereſts; ſo that he might affirm, that he had been forced to accept of the government by the importunities of both the Senate and the People. But, in order to inſinuate himſelf ſtill farther into the eſteem of the great, and the confidence of the people, he immediately declared that he would not accept of the ſovereign dignity for a longer term than five years, although, at the expiration of the term, he continued for ten years longer, and afterwards twenty.

In the mean time he preſerved all the offices and dignities of the ſtate; ſo that, during his whole reign, there were Conſuls, Prætors, Ædiles, and all the other public officers, even Tribunes of the People. Theſe performed the functions of their reſpective employments, though they were all of them dependent on a ſuperior power, by which only they were actuated. Cæſar, as a proof that he had no deſign of invading the liberties of the People, admitted the Senate to a participation in the government of the provinces. But then he took particular care to reſign to them ſuch only as lay in the centre of the empire, and which might be maintained without guards or garriſons, while he took upon himſelf the adminiſtration of thoſe that were expoſed to the incurſions of the Barbarians; by which means the ſenate was inactive, and without conſequence, and the whole force of the Empire was concentrated in his own perſon.

On his acceſſion to the ſovereign power, the Temple of Janus was ſhut: and, though he foreſaw the neceſſity of defending the frontiers, it became a maxim of his, which he tranſmitted to his ſucceſſors in the adminiſtration of government, never to think of enlarging the boundaries of the Empire. Having eſtabliſhed peace and good order in the ſtate, and endeavoured to conciliate all men, by reſpecting prejudices, cuſtoms, and forms of government—by only a gradual aſſumption of power—by diſcovering, from time to time, an inclination to reſtore the people to their ancient liberty, and to eſtabliſh good order in the ſtate; he further, and with more refined, though equally ſolid, views, uſed all means in his power for drawing off the public mind from the turbulence of civil diſcord and war, and ſoftening it by the ſciences and arts. He was the bountiful patron and friend of men diſtinguiſhed for genius and learning. He laboured to ſuſtain the dignity and the ſplendour of the Roman name, and to ſpread the Roman laws and refinements over all the nations of the Empire. Thus he weilded the imperial ſceptre during his life, and was thus an object of regret at his death. It was commonly ſaid of him, "that it had been well if he had never been born, or had never died." The latter clauſe is well-founded; the firſt queſtionable. The moſt intelligent and diſcerning of the cotemporary, and more immediate ſucceſſors of Auguſtus acknowledged, that the Romans were no longer to be governed by the forms of the ancient republic. Galba, choſen Emperor by the army, proteſted, "that if it were poſſible for the magnitude of the empire to be governed like Rome in former times, the glory of reſtoring the empire ſhould be his." It is ſcarcely poſſible, on a recollection of the maxims in the conduct of Auguſtus, and the times in which he lived and reigned, and a review of the conduct of Bonaparte, in the circumſtances in which he is placed, not to perceive ſuch a degree of reſemblance as may lead to an idea (which, after all, may be illuſive) that the moſt diſtinguiſhed Italian of this day may have had, and ſtill have, in his eye the moſt illuſtrious Italian of a former period, the moſt analogous in hiſtory to the preſent ſtate of the French Empire.

There was another diſtinguiſhed character too, whom it is poſſible that Bonaparte may have had in his eye:—Coſmo de Medicis, by preſerving names, ruled in the Republic of Florence. The ſame apparent reſpect to forms, the ſame apparent deference to the will of the people, and the ſame policy in giving a ſubordinate ſhare of power to the moſt diſtinguiſhed Romans, under the name of Preſects, Lieutenants, Pro-conſuls, and other names that characteriſed the government of Auguſtus, alſo appear in that of Bonaparte: the ſame anxiety to divert, to ſoothe, tranquillize, and unite the public mind by ſpectacles, and all manner of pomp and parade, and, above all things, patroniſing all good and liberal arts.

Yet, under all theſe circumſtances of ſimilarity, there are alſo ſome ſtriking circumſtances of diverſity, in their conduct, even where the ſimilitude of their features is the moſt prominent. Auguſtus proceeded to eſtabliſh his abſolute power by long, as it were, and leiſurely ſteps. Bonaparte had no ſooner made peace with

with the neighbouring nations, which he did in the courſe of two years after his elevation to the conſulate, than he extended his ſway by an appeal to the people from the period of ten years, two of which had run, to the whole of his life. The cauſes of this diverſity, it is fairly to be preſumed, were inherent rather in the character of the Roman and the French people, than in that of their reſpective Emperors. When they agreed in ſo many points, it is reaſonable to preſume, that a difference of conduct is not to be aſcribed to the government, but to the people governed. As juſt penetration and ſolid ſenſe was one and the ſame in both, they both conducted themſelves on the ſame plan, where it was practicable: when their plans were different, there was a difference in the temper and circumſtances of their ſubjects.

The Romans, though the vulgar in all nations are prone to change and novelty*, compared with the Greeks and Aſiatics, were rather a ſolid and ſteady people. There neither is, nor perhaps ever was, a people on the face of the earth at all civilized, ſo fiery, fickle, and inconſtant, as the French. Bonaparte, knowing this, availed himſelf of the full tide, to fix, as far as human prudence and foreſight could fix, his fortune. In proportion as any individual or nation is endowed with lively paſſions, they are, in that proportion, liable to fanaticiſm. Bonaparte was, for a time, with the French an object of fanaticiſm. It was on fanaticiſm that his power was originally founded. But fanaticiſm, even religious fanaticiſm, no doubt the ſtrongeſt, is a feeble and fugacious baſis of power, unleſs it be ſupported and nouriſhed by oppoſition, on the one hand, or the arts of prieſtcraft on the other. It is well-obſerved by Machiavel, in his Prince, which we may ſwear Bonaparte has read again and again, that all the prophets, who were ſupported by an armed force, ſucceeded in their undertakings; but that all thoſe, who had not ſuch a force to truſt to, were defeated and deſtroyed. "Neither Moſes (ſays Machiavel) nor Cyrus, nor Theſeus, nor Romulus, could ever have cauſed their inſtitutions to be ſo long obſerved, if they had not been armed.

"In our times," the Florentine Secretary (as he was called) proceeds, "Giacomo di Savanarola, a Dominican Friar, who pretended to converſe with God, and declared againſt the See of Rome, was deſtroyed, when the people began to fall off from him, becauſe he had neither power to keep thoſe ſteady in their perſuaſion, nor to defend himſelf when they deſerted him."

The elevation of Bonaparte to the ſupreme and uncontrouled power, which may be conſidered as the completion of the revolutionary circle, from deſpotiſm to deſpotiſm again, has proved more than any event in our times two great principles in politics, which ſome heſitate as yet to call a ſcience. Firſt, it ſhews how all anarchy muſt terminate at laſt in military and deſpotic power. Secondly, it ſhews how much reaſon all free and popular governments have to be jealous of tranſcendant genius, and even virtues. When we read at ſchool Cornelius Nepos or Plutarch, we not only ſtand in amazement at the oſtraciſm of the Athenian Republic, but conceive the demagogues to have been either madmen, or monſters of iniquity. But, when we reflect how eaſy it is for a people, even a very great nation, to unite in an enthuſiaſtic admiration and devotion to one man, we begin to think of the baniſhment of even Ariſtides with ſome degree of patience.

It is difficult to unite any people, but utterly impoſſible to unite the French, in any ſyſtem founded on a common or general opinion of right or intereſt. There remain, therefore, for France only two other kinds of government—of which one is founded on a reſpect for hereditary authority; and the other in a ſurrender, at firſt voluntary, and afterward compulſory, to ſome renowned chief and conqueror. The French nation have deſtroyed the former of theſe, and preferred the latter.

Whether this new order of affairs is to form the commencement of a new dynaſty and grand empire, or to be followed by yet farther convulſion, is a ſecret that lies profoundly buried in the intricacies of future events. As the French nation cannot be governed but by the vigour and promptitude of monarchy, the ſooner they lay aſide all curious ſpeculations concerning political conſtitutions the better. They muſt truſt for ſome tolerable ſhare of comfort and conſequence to religion and the progreſs of arts, ſciences, and civilization, which mould and form even arbitrary courts, and promote the reign of humanity and reaſon. Why kick in vain againſt the pricks? Why not acknowledge the ſovereignty of the Corſican dynaſty now, as well as afterwards? If the monarchy is not hereditary, it muſt be, what is worſe, elective.

* *Mobilium turba Quiritium.* HORACE, Ode 1.

elective. Where and when is a boundary line to be drawn between an usurpation that creates a new government, and the possession which legitimates the usurpation? Titles of empire can neither be judged of by common rules, nor subjected to them. As power confers, so power must uphold, them. Bonaparte is busily employed in fortifying his throne, like the Roman Emperors, by a Prætorian-band, and by operating, in various ways, on both the hopes and the fears of the nation. But, in proportion as a nation becomes sensual, selfish, and inactive, fears and corruption are usually considered as more powerful engines of government, than concessions of right, and acts of benevolence and justice. JERNENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH much of argumentation is not to be expected from poets; yet when they engage in it at all, the same accuracy of reasoning may justly be required from them as from prose-writers. The want of this lately struck me in the perusal of a poem of Mason's, which in some respects is a fine composition. This is his "Elegy on the Death of a Lady" (the beautiful Countess of Coventry). It concludes with an apostrophe, probably the main purpose of the piece, to sceptics, chiefly alluding to the Great King of Prussia. The poet says, to the votaries of pleasure and amusement:

Yet will I praise you, triflers as ye are,
More than those preachers of your fav'rite creed,
Who proudly swell the brazen throat of war,
Who form the phalanx, bid the battle bleed;
Nor wish for more: who conquer, but to die.
Hear, Folly, hear, and triumph in the tale:
Like you they reason, not, like you, enjoy
The breeze of bliss, that fills your silken sail, &c.

He goes on to pursue this idea—that an Epicurean, and disbeliever of a future state, ought, in consistency, to be an indolent voluptuary, since he has no future rewards of toil and hardship to look to. But how wonderfully defective is this reasoning! In the first place, it overlooks some of the strongest propensities of human nature, such as the love of action, of novelty, of distinction, of dominion, and the like, which in many individuals, perhaps at times in all, we find by experience to be infinitely stronger than the mere appetite for luxurious enjoyments. If a man looks for all his happiness in this world, it does not follow that he ought to prefer inactive to active gratifications. Are not the works of philosophers and moralists full of incitements to the vigorous employment of our faculties in the pursuit of knowledge and the acquisition of arts, in order to avoid that languor and state of degradation which is the infallible consequence of lazy indulgence: and would not Mason himself confess, that his friend Gray, who studied only for his own pleasure, was more rationally employed in diving into the depths of learning, than his fellow-collegians in lounging in a common hall? The King of Prussia has confessed, that he was principally moved to his military exploits by a love of fame. It suited Mason's argument to disparage this motive, though a poet ought to be somewhat tender on such a point. He says,

Is it for glory? that just Fate denies,
Long must the warrior moulder in his shroud,
Ere from her trump the heav'n-breath'd accents rise,
That lift the hero from the fighting crowd.

But this representation is not true. Military fame is that which is the most frequently, and in the fullest degree, enjoyed during life; and Frederic certainly lived to receive a large portion of it. Not more just is his next conclusion:—

Is it his grasp of empire to extend,
To curb the fury of insulting foes?
Ambition, cease; the idle contest end:
'Tis but a kingdom thou can'st win or lose.

But the desire of aggrandisement in a prince is certainly very natural, and (apart from moral considerations) of a nobler rank than the pursuit of fugitive and sensual delights. Indeed, "to curb the fury of insulting foes," is in every respect a laudable object of ambition; nor can the winning or losing of a kingdom appear a trifling concern to one whose great distinction is the hereditary possession of a kingdom. Frederic, by his exertions, almost doubled his dominions; he was likely, therefore, to feel that they had been well bestowed.

But the capital fault of the poet's reasoning is, that in his zeal to state the importance of future existence, abstractedly considered, he has entirely overlooked the moral part of the doctrine. It might be inferred from his lines, that it would have been *less* absurd for the King of Prussia to have pursued his military plans, had he been a believer in a future state; since the absurdity is made to consist in the want of that belief. Whereas, the reality is, that

that, considering the nature of those plans, he was acting less irrationally in indulging his passion for martial fame and conquest, on the supposition that there was no future responsibility, than upon the contrary supposition. Louis XIV. who certainly never had a doubt of the truth of his religion, acted more inconsistently in sacrificing the happiness of his subjects, and the rights of his neighbours, to his personal ambition, than any unbelieving monarch could do, since he acted thus in the face of a dreadful retribution, which even his courtly chaplains could not avoid occasionally to place before his eyes. Mason says,

——Why must murdered myriads lose their all,
That thou may'st flame the meteor of an hour!

Frederic, supposing him to have been devoid of all humane sentiments, might have replied, "Because they are puppets, which fate has put into my hands, in order that I might have the opportunity of becoming this meteor of an hour;" Louis certainly would not make the same reply. Hence, then, the poet should have taken his moral. He might have followed his touching exordium with such a strain as this:—As pleasure is the business of the gay and young, so ambition is the sport of the great and powerful; and what is there to prevent them from pursuing their game to the desolation of mankind, but the thought of being hereafter responsible for their conduct at a tribunal before which all their greatness is as nothing? So a Massillon would have preached. Mason was willing to be a preacher in verse, but I think he clearly mistook his text. The doctrine of a future state has nothing to do with our pursuits in this life, further than as to the morality of them. To that, all its influence ought to be pointed; and truly lamentable and surprising is it, that this influence is comparatively so small!

Yours, &c.
PHILOLOGICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the following Journal of a short Tour into North Wales be judged capable of affording any entertainment to your readers, it is perfectly at your service. It is the simple unvarnished narrative of one who described, on the spot, what she saw, and nothing else—of one, who, travelling simply to contemplate the grand and beautiful features of nature, has endeavoured by a faithful, however inadequate description, to communicate some faint reflection of the vivid pleasure glowing in her bosom. I am, &c.

L. A.

July 17th. On the evening of this day we left London in the Ludlow mail. The weather was as fine as we could wish. The moon, after struggling for some time with the clouds, shone out in full glory as we reached Slough, and lighted us all the way to Oxford. While the horses were changing we walked along the High-street, of the splendour of which we saw just enough to make us wish to see more—The dubious light of the dawn, assisted by the faint rays of the setting moon, glimmering through the silent and deserted streets, gave a sombre cast, perfectly in unison with the monastic gloom of the colleges, and the antique grandeur of the churches. We proceeded reluctantly on our journey, through a flat but rather woody country, to the town of Chipping Norton, whose white houses and slated roofs gleam through the wood and pleasingly enliven the scene. Beyond this is spread a high open country much resembling the barren parts of Bedfordshire, but rendered even more dreary by the stone walls which supply the place of hedges. Entering Worcestershire the appearance of the country suddenly improves. From Broadway Hill we looked down on the rich and beautiful vale of Evesham, with the classic stream of the Avon winding through it, and the Malvern hills crowning the view with a strong blue outline. The road now begins to be bordered with pear-trees, and the whole landscape wears the face of fertility and comfort: in the midst of it stands the neat and handsome city of Worcester, where we dined, and proceeded for several miles with the Malvern, Clee and Breedon hills, in full sight, till we entered on a tract very different from any thing I had yet seen. By a winding road we ascended a steep wooded hill, whence we saw innumerable others starting in wild confusion from low moist meadows of an emerald green, thickly planted with willows, oaks, ashes and apple-trees of a much more luxuriant appearance than any I remember to have seen. Horses, cows and sheep enlivened the meadows; fine crops of wheat and barley climbed the hills to meet the hanging woods depending from them; plantations of hops reared their slender poles, often mixed with cherry and pear-trees; and large orchards, kept in the nicest order, cloathed the sides of the

the ſteepeſt eminences. A clear little ſtream often appeared winding between high banks, fringed with willows and aſpins which dipped their light branches in the waves. The ſides of the hills were enlivened with cottages of a moſt comfortable appearance, ſtanding amid a profuſion of flowers, and their ſummits were crowned with the houſes of gentlemen and ſubſtantial farmers. Above theſe towered the blue, diſtant, mountains, mingling with the clouds which ſwept over their tops. The ſky was mottled in ſuch a manner as to preſent every beautiful variety of light and ſhade, tranſient gloom and bright ſunny gleams, and the windings of the road gave us every moment a different proſpect. In this delightful tract ſtands the little town of Tenbury, with its yellowiſh walls and ſlated roofs peeping out among the wood. Its pictureſque rural-looking church riſes from the upper part of a little ſlope; lower down are the houſes; the Teme winds by, and a mill-dam makes a little murmuring fall; a green mount crowned with wood backs the picture—it would be impoſſible to fancy a ſpot more peaceful and lovely. The next object of attention is the town of Ludlow, which is built on the ſlope of a little hill, ſurrounded by much higher ones, forming two rings, one green and woody, the other blue and mingling with the clouds. The Teme, ſwelled by the waters of the Corve and other rivulets to a conſiderable ſize, flows by the outſide of the walls, croſſed by two handſome bridges, and foaming over weirs of rude ſtone which have all the appearance of ledges of natural rock. We climbed a ſteep eminence on its farther ſhore juſt in time to ſee the whole lovely view, the ſtream, the town and caſtle, the rich wooded plain, and diſtant hills, tinged with the vivid hues of a glorious ſun-ſet; and lingered till the laſt glimmer of twilight in a fine grove of limes, winding round the venerable walls of the caſtle down to the river's brink.

19*th*. Being detained at Ludlow by the Hereford election which employed all the chaiſes, we determined to devote this day to a thorough examination of the caſtle. After croſſing an extenſive outer court, with half-ruined walls, we entered an inner one, in the midſt of which ſtands a round tower, of beautiful Saxon architecture, formerly part of a chapel. We then viſited a large ſquare apartment, which muſt have been that in which Comus was acted. The roof is totally gone, as well as the floor which divided it from the cellar below; the wall is broken in many places and overgrown with the moſt luxuriant vegetation, and two elder trees, of great ſize, ſtand in the centre of the hall.

The apartment whence the ſons of Edward III. were taken to be murdered, is in the ſame ſtate of decay. The towers of the caſtle can only be ſcaled with ladders, but a ſtone ſtaircaſe ſtill remains, by which we aſcended the battlements, through whoſe loop-holes we admired the fine proſpect around us, and viewed the whole extent of the caſtle, which is very large and muſt formerly have been a place of great ſtrength. There is a dreary dungeon into which priſoners were let down from a hole many feet above, which we ſhuddered to look at. Ludlow caſtle, ruined as it now is, was almoſt in a habitable condition in the memory of our guide; but about two years ago it was ſet on fire by ſome perſons for the purpoſe of ſtealing the lead, and thus the furniture and timbers were totally deſtroyed. The lower apartments are continually filling up with the ruins of the walls, and as the mortar is very bad, and the ſtone of a crumbling argillaceous nature, it will not probably be many years before this noble and venerable ſtructure becomes an undiſtinguiſhed maſs of rubbiſh.

From the caſtle we proceeded to the church, a large old building, the ſtone of which have a purple hue, harmonizing admirably with the moſs and lichens by which it is in many parts encruſted. It contains a great deal of painted glaſs, and ſome curious monuments, with figures coloured after the life, which have much the appearance of wax. There are ſeveral tombs of Earls Marchers and one of a Republican General.

19*th*. We leave Ludlow and proceed to Biſhop's Caſtle, ſeventeen miles. Our road then lies through the beautiful vale of Montgomery, crowned with the town and ruins of a large old caſtle, and acroſs the Severn and its fertile plain, whence we had a fine view of the Breiddin hills, and Powis caſtle, a large building of red ſtone, ſtarting up from its woods, on the ſummit of a commanding eminence—to Welſh Pool, a conſiderable trading town, of a neat appearance, but exhibiting many of the characteriſtic features of Wales. The houſes are built of unhewn ſtone; and the women univerſally adopt the long, heavy, blue cloak, and the round beaver hat, with a mob-cap under it, the lappets of which are ſuffered, in full dreſs, to fall looſely on the ſhoulders. We purſued our journey through a wild country, with ſtony roads and poor ſtone cottages, to the

the banks of the Virnwy, the firſt mountain ſtream we had obſerved, which ruſhes along its bed in a pure glaſſy current, bordered with large ſtones, rounded by their fall from the mountains and the conſtant rubbing of the waters. Its banks are ſteep and adorned with hanging woods, where the pendant birch droops its light elegant foliage. The village of Llanvair ſtands prettily ſituated on one bank of the ſtream; and on the other riſes, at ſome diſtance, the ſteep lofty mountain of Moel ben-Tyrch, *Anglice* "Barehead." After paſſing over much jolting and uneven road, we arrived ſafely at Can Office, a lone houſe, fifteen miles from Pool, where our accommodations were not very comfortable. At Pool we heard the national inſtrument for the firſt time, and greatly wondered that ſo large and complex an one as the harp ſhould have been invented by a people in a ſtate of barbariſm. We found the muſic of all the ancient tunes to be of a martial or lively caſt, with little or nothing of the plaintive or tender.

20*th*. Leave Can Office at five in the morning and proceed in a hard rain, which enhanced the effect of the wild ſcenes around us, to Mallwyd, eleven miles. The country is rude and mountainous, but interſected with little fertile vales and deep gullies, and cloathed with woods of birch and aſh. We here enter Merionethſhire, and croſs ſeveral beautiful torrents tributary to the Dovey, whoſe romantic falls, croſſed by an Alpine bridge, bordered with woods, and rocks overgrown with wild flowers and lichens, and ſurmounted by cloud-capped mountains, we viſit on foot from Mallwyd. Hence we proceed through a country more groteſquely wild than the fancy can picture or the pen deſcribe. The road is continually croſſed by torrents, tumbling in lines of ſilver from the heights, ruſhing over deep gullies, and filtering through rocks of a thouſand forms and lines. Sometimes the hills, half veiled in ragged clouds, ſeemed to cloſe in and ſhut us in an abyſs whence there was no eſcape; then again the view would open and ſhow us mountains riſing behind mountains, ſome green with turf and ſpeckled with active mountain ſheep, mixed with ſmall black cattle; others grey or yellowiſh, with their bare rocks; others again woody, and enlivened with a deep glen and foaming torrent; and the whole diverſified by gleams of ſun-ſhine breaking through the dark clouds. All tillage ceaſes, naked crags ſtart through the ſcanty herbage; cottages of the moſt rude and miſerable appearance, built of unhewn ſtone, with wicker chimnies and ragged thatch, are diſcovered here and there in deep glens bordering the water-fall. Black turf-ſtacks riſe, and ſledges take place of wheeled carriages. At a diſtance of five miles, Cader Idris lifts his three dark heads above the clouds, and proudly towers, the monarch of the awful ſcene. After a dreadfully rough ſtage of twelve miles, over roads which would have been terrific to a mind not totally abſorbed in wonder and delight, we arrived at the very comfortable inn of the very wretched town of Dolgellu. In the evening a violent rain came on, and a duſky torrent began to ruſh down the chimney. The ſervant made ſome attempts at ſtopping the flood with a mop; but, finding them quite ineffectual, ſhe brought a large fiſh-kettle, which, to the ſurprize and diverſion of all the Engliſh travellers, ſhe placed in the chimney on a ledge that appeared to have been made on purpoſe. Our good landlady told us the next day, that her huſband was very angry with her for ſuffering the kettle to be brought in, fearing the gentlemen might "put it in the book." They have a great notion of touriſts in theſe parts, and make a point of being very civil to them. The rain that night was ſo heavy that the ſtreams overflowed their banks and carried off all our landlord's hay; he comforted himſelf however, ſaying it was well his cattle were not waſhed away likewiſe.

21*ſt* and 22*nd*. We remained ſtill at Dolgellu waiting for a fine day to aſcend Cader Idris, and employing ourſelves in viſiting the neighbourhood of the town. Dolgellu is ſituated in a woody vale, through which flows the Moddac, here a conſiderable ſtream, rapid, and, like all Welſh rivers, perfectly clear. The bridge and woody banks of the valley afford many fine views, but all in the ſame ſtyle as thoſe we had lately paſſed through.

23*d*. We this day try our ſkill as horſe-women by riding our Welſh ponies down ſome ſteep deſcents overſpread with looſe ſtones, and through a tangled wood, to the brink of a foaming torrent, daſhing impetuouſly from the mountain's brow. In our way we ſaw ſeveral piles of oak-bark prepared for the tanner, and a ſmall copper-mine, no longer worked.

24*th*. At length the heavens ſmile auſpiciouſly, and we begin our aſcent to the mountain, whoſe ſummit is about ſeven miles from our inn. The acclivity is gradual and eaſy for three or four miles, after which it becomes very ſteep, and, to an unpractiſed eye, formidable, from the looſe ſtones with which the road is co-

vered, and the ſteep precipices cloſe to the brink of which it winds. But a Welſh poney clambers like a cat, and never ſtumbles but on level ground, ſo that I find no difficulty in riding up within a few hundred yards of the ſummit. After reaching a conſiderable height, we are ſuddenly enveloped in thick clouds, and are unable to diſcern any thing beyond the rude tract immediately around us, overſpread with huge crags and looſe fragments of rock ſtarting through a thin covering of moſs and ſtunted graſs, on which the mountain ſheep laboriouſly tear their ſcanty paſture. A huge crater, 600 feet deep, yawns beſide us, and, looking over the giddy brink, we ſee bare ſteep rocks ſtretching down into an abyſs of clouds. The view now begins to clear, and we obſerve the white clouds rolling away over the tops of the neighbouring crags. Far, far, below, the verdant vallies appear with clear green lakes and mountain ſtreams lying in their warm boſoms; higher up, the duſky hills appear thinly ſprinkled with ſheep and cattle; higher ſtill, yet far beneath us, bare abrupt crags are alternately hidden and diſplayed by rolling miſts and ſhifting clouds. The ſun burſts forth for a moment and diſcovers on one ſide the river Mathew, winding through the vales and falling into the ſea at Towyn. On another ſide the little town of Barmouth is diſtinctly ſeen riſing from its white ſands; and, beyond, the iſle of Bardſey and the high rocky ſhores of Carnarvon appear jutting into the ocean, which raiſes its blue convexity to mingle with the diſtant horizon. The proſpect is bounded on another ſide by the Berwyn mountains; and part of the great Snowden-ridge and Bala-pool are viſible from other parts. The temperature of the mountains is very ſenſibly colder than that of the valley: we wrap ourſelves in our cloaks, and, after taking a hearty meal under the rocks, are glad to return to our humble ſtation below—our minds however indelibly impreſſed with the ſublimity of the proſpect on which our eyes had feaſted.

24*th* and 25*th*. We ſtill remain at Dolgellu, whoſe neighbourhood proves more intereſting to the mineralogiſts than to myſelf.

26*th*. Leave Dolgellu in ſtyle—we ladies on old hack ponies ſhabbily accoutred, wrapped in cloaks and oiled ſilk hoods for the rain; the gentlemen on foot, with large canvaſs ſpecimen-bags at their ſides; a poney with great wicker panniers covered with an old wool-ſack, and led by a little Welſh boy, cloſing the proceſſion. Reach Barmouth, a ſtage of ten miles, along a beautiful terrace road by the banks of the Moddac, with fine hanging woods, daſhing torrents, and diſtant mountains. But the rain, which fell without a moment's intermiſſion, got into my ſpectacles and I could ſee nothing. The inn at Barmouth was full, and I was ſomewhat ſurpriſed at our lodgings, which were not bad, to be obliged to go up a flight of ſtone ſtairs on the outſide of the houſe to bed. This I ſoon found, however, to be the uſual mode of building in this part.

27*th*. Great is my delight on opening my eyes this morning to find myſelf once more by the ſea-ſhore; and ſuch a ſhore too! Juſt in front a flat ſandy beach, with a boundleſs blue expanſe of ocean; on either ſide the high abrupt mountains of Pembroke and Carnarvon mingling with the clouds and ſhutting up the bay. A thouſand crowding recollections of the friends and the little ſports of childhood, ruſh mingled on my ſoul as I gaze on the white breakers, liſten to the ſcreaming ſea-gull, and tread the looſe ſand under my feet. To meet with old familiar objects in a ſtrange land, ſurrounded with ſo many new and ſtriking ſcenes, has a charm impoſſible to deſcribe. I could have ſtood upon that beach for ever! But I am hurried away, and we ride acroſs a country marked with the uſual treeleſſneſs of a ſea coaſt, to Harlech, a miſerable aſſemblage of huts, though it poſſeſſed, till very lately, the dignity of a county-town. The kitchen-floor of our inn is of dirt; the county hall has the appearance of a ruined pig-ſtye. To atone for all this, the caſtle is one of the three grand ones of North Wales, and ſtands proudly towering over the marſh on which the town is built, commanding one of the fineſt ſea views imaginable. It is quite a ruin, but we find a practicable ſtaircaſe leading to the battlements, and the whole plan of the edifice is ſtill diſtinguiſhable. After dinner we ſet out on another ten mile ſtage to Maentwrog, attended by a guide to conduct us acroſs a ſtream only fordable at low tide. Arriving juſt in time, we croſs and land, if landing it might be called, in a black peat moſs ſeveral miles in extent and ſkirted by bare, cloud-capped hills. After croſſing this dreary tract, the two Llyntecwyns appear ſpreading their clear blue waters at our feet, and the road is ſhaded by light woods of aſh and young oak; we deſcend a ſteep rocky eminence, and paſſing a little mill turned by the torrent, the lovely vale of Feſtiniog breaks upon us, the Eden of Wales!

This little valley is about three miles in

in length; high wooded rocks, the ſource of many a foaming cataract, form the barriers on either ſide. The upper end gives paſſage to a wide glaſſy ſtream, daſhing down from the crags, hurrying over its rocks through meadows of a beautiful verdure, and flowing through a thouſand windings to empty itſelf in the broad ſandy eſtuary of Traeth Bach.

28th. From our neat inn at Maentwrog we ſally forth this morning to ſurvey the whole of the valley. Tan-y-bwlch hall ſtands beautifully ſituated on the ſlope of a wooded hill, and commands the whole lovely ſcene. In its plantations we obſerve one of the fineſt waterfalls we have ſeen, daſhing down the rocks and gleaming through the trees. Winding under the hall to the end of the valley, we gain a projecting ſpit of land, with a wide watery view of the two Traeths, cloſed by the ocean. In the evening proceed to Beddgelert, the mountains in the way become bolder and more conical, and the views more romantic—a huge maſs of bare abrupt rocks overhangs the road in one part, and has much the appearance of a venerable pile of ruins, with a fine gothic entrance in the middle. About a mile from Beddgelert we enter the tremendous paſs of Pont-aber-glaſs-llyn, the narroweſt in all North Wales. A bridge of a ſingle arch beſtrides a wide torrent-ſtream, whoſe clear waters are ſtained with a dark tan colour imbibed from the peat moſſes whence they take their ſource. Its current is obſtructed by rocks and large pieces of timber waſhed down by the fury of its winter-ſtream; beneath the bridge it pours thundering down a ſteep fall and foams along over a ſucceſſion of rapids till the jutting rocks conceal it from view. A road, laboriouſly cut out of the ſide of the mountain, winds along the river's brink, and fills up the narrow chaſm between perpendicular rocks of immenſe height, whoſe bare uncouth maſſes appear as if torn aſunder and expoſed to day by ſome violent convulſion of nature. At Beddgelert we hear a harper and ſome men and women ſinging Welſh ſongs in a ſtyle truly barbarous.

29th. Wandering down a rude miſerable-looking valley, we aſcend the famous Dinas Emrys, a huge precipitous rock, with trees wildly ſtarting from its clefts, whence old Merlin delivered his prophecies and animated his countrymen to a brave reſiſtance of the invading Saxons. A ruinous ſtone wall on the top marks an ancient camp of King Vortigern. Here we obſerve, for the firſt time, a ſmall herd of milk-white goats bounding from crag to crag with wild agility. We again viſit Pont-aber-glas llyn, under which we obſerve the ſalmon leaping.

30th. We this day climb the ſummit of Snowdon, an arduous and fatiguing aſcent, but encompaſſed by none of the perils and dangers deſcribed by touriſts. I mount my truſty poney, and am borne over bogs and ſteep rocks to a ſpot within about a mile of the ſummit, where I am compelled to diſmount—the ſun now ſhines out for a moment, and we ſee the iſle of Angleſey lying ſtretched beneath us, like a map, from the ſtraits of Menai to the ocean waſhing its farther ſhore. A wild ſcene of clouds and mountains lies ſpread around in rude confuſion, relieved by bright green vallies, and woody hills, with here and there a few patches of cultivated land, creeping along a narrow ridge bounded on each ſide by a precipice. We attain the higheſt pinnacle: but here we find every thing wrapped in an impenetrable veil of clouds—not a glimpſe is to be had of the wild proſpect below. Several little lakes lie in the hollows of the mountain, but ſcarce a ſingle waterfall proceeds from it. Snowdon is leſs ſtony and barren, even on its loftieſt parts, than Cader-Idris; a few viviparous graſſes cling to its higheſt crags, but they do not appear to give nouriſhment to any animal. —Not a living thing did we ſee, within many hundred feet of the top, but one ring oozel, and a large hawk, which flew ſcreaming over our heads—even the hardy mountain-ſheep cannot ſubſiſt ſo high, and the ſmall herds of goats that browze below ſhun theſe alpine heights on account of the total want of ſhrubs. The crops of hay in the neighbourhood of the mountain are ſo light as to be turned by hand, and carried by the women in their arms. The hay-ſtacks are frequently incloſed with ſtone walls to protect them from the fury of the wind. The cottages are miſerable, the fences all of looſe ſtone: the people walk about with their feet and legs either totally bare, or covered with a black ſtocking, which leaves the ſole of the foot naked. Not a garden or a wheat field is to be ſeen: all is ſavage wildneſs and gloomy grandeur in the country, with abject poverty and ſqualid wretchedneſs in the inhabitants.

31ſt. Leaving Beddgelert, we proceed to Llanberris, twelve miles, on roads impracticable to any animal except a Welſh poney, but rendered intereſting by every variety of wild and romantic ſcenery. Winding along the valley at the foot of Dinas Emrys, and purſuing for ſome diſtance a narrow road, ſkirting the precipice

and overhung by huge columnar rocks, we follow a narrow woodland path chequered by the ſun-beams darting through the leaves, ford a clear rapid ſtream, and enter a lonely valley fenced in by rude columnar rocks, lifting themſelves one above another, and breaking the white clouds that ſoar around their lofty ſides, at the bottom of which are ſpread the clear waters of Llyn-y ddinas darkened by the ſurrounding crags, and ſwept by the black wings of the hungry cormorant, the ſole diſturber of its melancholy reſt. Llyn Gwynedd ſucceeds, on whoſe banks appear a few cottages, woods and peaſants turning hay with their hands. Skirting with difficulty its ſteep rocky brink, and croſſing a long tract of bog, we enter a winding lane, overhung with hazels, through which we catch the ſparkling of a rapid ſtream; and wandering over a long dreary mountain, come out at length on the paſs of Llanberris frowning in conſummate horror. On either ſide the bare perpendicular crags of Snowdon and Glyder-vawr riſe to the height of a thouſand feet, and fade into clouds—beneath, a torrent forces its impetuous courſe over the huge fragments which impede its paſſage—around, is a rude wilderneſs of ſtone,—huge fragments torn from the rocks by froſt and ſtorms choak up the valley with their enormous maſſes—looking up, the ſeat whence they have fallen appears a ſmall notch. A few young aſh-trees ſtart from the clefts and wave defiance to the clambering goat; no bird hovers near, no living thing wanders on the rocks, one lonely hut completes the horror of the ſcene! The clouds low'r with increaſing blackneſs, heavy miſts roll down the mountains—the blaſt howls, a pattering ſhower beats on our faces, and nothing but a chaos of cloud ſurrounds us. At this moment the rocks open and we diſcern the church and cottages of Llanberris cowering low in the vale before us, whoſe fartheſt winding diſcovers two dark lakes waſhing the feet of the rocks, and the ruined tower of Dolbadern caſtle, commanding from its frowning rock the narrow paſs between them. Haſtening onward, we were glad to ſhelter ourſelves in Lanberris inn, a rude ſtone hovel, with damp ſtone floors, bare walls of the ſame material and bare rafters. A peat fire ſoon ſuffocates us with ſmoke, which it was impoſſible to diſpel, as the windows would not open. Bread, butter, eggs, milk and ale, the cottage affords, and on theſe we ſup with mirth which the novelty of our ſituation naturally inſpires.

(To be continued)

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING.

(*Continued from page* 24, *No.* 90.)

CASE VII.

"SOME men puniſhed for withdrawing oyſters from Billingſgate, after they had been brought to market!" In vain they pleaded that the market was glutted, and that the oyſters were taken away for the purpoſe of being produced another day. If the retailers of oyſters had done the ſame thing, it would have been all right, though the effect to the public would have been exactly the ſame: except that by this regulation, as it is called, the oyſter-catchers are diſcouraged from ſupplying the market: and thus, ultimately, oyſters are rendered dearer.—What a diſtance between common law and common ſenſe!

CASE VIII.

"A perſon in Dublin puniſhed for buying a ſhip-load of coal." The object, in this caſe, is to diſtreſs the ſeller, by want of capital, or time, or both; ſo as to make him retail the coal at a lower price than the perſon to whom he ſold; or (as the buyer might ſell on commiſſion) to make the agent ſell, on account of his employer, at a lower price than he would aſk for himſelf.

CASE IX.

I ſell a calf to day to a perſon who will ſell the calf at the market to-morrow. He gives me forty ſhillings, and goes to market with twenty or thirty calves more. If he gains one ſhilling per calf on an average, he is very well paid. I could not ſend my man to the market and receive forty ſhillings clear, unleſs I ſold it for forty-two ſhillings. But the perſon to whom I ſold, has ſold the calf again for forty-one ſhillings. Gain to the public one ſhilling, beſides the labour of my man about other work at home. If the ſame perſon had met my man on his way to the market, and bought the ſame calf; or if he had bought the calf in the market to ſell again, the advantage to me and to the public would have been in proportion to the time ſaved to my man: but he would have been a foreſtaller or a regrater. And theſe are the crimes which parliament muſt be petitioned again to make puniſhable by ſtatute! If the principles of the petitioners are right, they ſhould petition parliament to prohibit more than one man from being concerned in the making of a pin.

I can think but of one reaſon beſides thoſe already noticed, why in this and ſimilar caſes any perſon deſirous of buy-

ing an article, would prefer buying at the firſt hand to dealing with a middleman. The buyer knows that the middleman is more likely than I am, from his habits of dealing in the article, to aſk a proper price for the calf; that is to ſay, the higheſt price that the buyer would be willing to give. But do the believers in the wickedneſs of foreſtalling wiſh to make calves cheap by *want of information* in the owner? The price at which you ought to ſell, (for I ſpeak not now of charity; and it is to be lamented that ſelling and giving are ever mixed together,) is the higheſt that the buyer will give; the price at which you ought to buy, is the loweſt that the ſeller will take, *all circumſtances being known*. To endeavour, by penal laws, or by any other method, to prevent him with whom you deal from ſtanding on even ground with yourſelf in point of information, is to ſell a lottery ticket, when you know, by means of a carrier-pidgeon, that it has been drawn a blank; or to buy a cargo ſhipped for a foreign port, becauſe you have been told, before the owner has been told, of the ſigning of preliminaries of peace. Theſe are real crimes, which are ſuffered to eſcape, while juſtice is engaged in the purſuit of offences that are purely ideal.

MISORHETOR.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

COPIES *of ſome* ADVERTISEMENTS *publiſhed in the* LONDON GAZETTE, *in* 1665.

IT may be remarked, that, in the public papers publiſhed about the time of the Reſtoration, the advertiſements relate almoſt entirely to quack-medicines, books, and accidental loſſes of different kinds. If we compare the ſtate of trade at that period with its preſent greatneſs, it will appear very low; but the tradeſmen of London were a numerous body, and the general abſence of advertiſements on commercial ſubjects can only be attributed to their not having yet experienced the advantages to be derived from inſerting an account of their commodities in a work of general circulation. Even ſales, of which a public notice is neceſſary to their very exiſtence, were ſeldom advertiſed. A few inſtances occur, in which a notice is given of the ſale of prizes and ſtores in the poſſeſſion of government. The Quacks ſeem to have been as numerous as their ſucceſſors of the preſent day, and the manner in which they addreſſed the public differs not much from that which is ſtill adopted. No alteration or improvement of a material ſort could indeed be expected, as the ſtyle natural to the profeſſion had been hit on,—of *promiſing* to the ſatisfaction of the moſt exorbitant expectant. It is worthy of obſervation, that, during the great plague, there was not the inundation of their medicines which ſome might expect. Times of dangerous ſickneſs are not the moſt favourable to quacks, they live more on the fancied than the real ſufferings of mankind. The medicine which ſeems to have been moſt popular during this calamity, was called the *Counteſs of Kent's Powder*, the conſumption of which was ſo great, that the vender was enabled to ſell it at a third part of the ordinary price. It appears, from the above collection, that the College of Phyſicians ſanctioned three preparations with their recommendation—thoſe who are converſant with the hiſtory of phyſic, will be informed whether any knowledge of them beyond that of their names ſtill ſurvives. During the greateſt height of the plague, very few advertiſements were publiſhed not in ſome degree relating to it—the dreadful havock which it made abſorbing the attention of every one, and putting a ſtop to all common buſineſs. The advertiſements of books were ſelected from a conſiderable number, ſome for the manner in which they are expreſſed, and ſome for the celebrity of the books themſelves: the Burleſque of Virgil is *Cotton's Traveſtie*, well-known to the lovers of humour; and Tho. Sprat, mentioned as a writer of an Account of the Plague of Athens, is a name of great literary eminence. It may be obſerved, that the bookſeller does not ſcruple to introduce an eulogium on the author of the work, a liberty which, proceeding from a perſon ſo intereſted, would not be tolerated by the delicacy of the preſent age. The firſt advertiſement by the mayor is on a very curious and intereſting ſubject, and the ſecond is no leſs worthy of attention. The admirable, and ſeemingly obvious, convenience of numbering the houſes had not yet come into uſe in London; hence the neceſſity of that particularity with which ſome of the advertiſers

vertiſers deſcribe the ſituations in which they lived. Each tradeſman had a ſign over his door, and, in order to render this a ſtriking and ſufficient diſtinction, they were obliged, in many caſes, to reſort to very extraordinary combinations, an inſtance of which has been given in the caſe of T. Rocks, who lived at the *Lamb and Ink-bottle*. As it might be very inconvenient to wander up and down a ſtreet in ſearch of a ſign, they were ſometimes led to give names to the different parts of it, ſome of which were rather curious: thus William Johnſon's ſhop was in Amen-corner, at the end of Paternoſter-row. When no ſuch name exiſted, the tradeſmen directed their purchaſers by mentioning ſome place of general notoriety near which they were ſituated: thus Richard Lowndes was to be found "at the White Lyon, near the little north dore of St. Paul's Church." The advertiſement concerning the Duke of York's dog was inſerted on account of a remarkable, though diſtant, connection it has with a circumſtance mentioned by Hume. The Duke went, in 1682, by ſea to Scotland, and in his voyage the ſhip ſtruck on a ſand-bank, and was loſt. The Duke eſcaped in the barge, and the popular cry was, that, though many perſons of rank and quality periſhed, and, among the reſt, his brother-in-law, he was very careful to ſave ſome of his dogs and prieſts. His carrying with him the dog which is advertiſed, and in all probability others, in his progreſs into Yorkſhire, where he made only a very ſhort reſidence, diſcovers that partiality to the ſpecies on which the accuſation was grounded.

QUACK-DOCTORS.

Rowland Pepin, famous for cure of the *rupture* or *broken-belly* theſe fifty years, makes eaſy truſſes of all kinds, and lives in Naked-boy Court, near Strand-bridge, without Temple-bar, London—where the poor may be relieved for charity.

Mr. Edmund Buckworth's famous Lozenges for the cure of conſumptions, coughs, catarhes, colds, and ptiſicks, &c. Mr. Matthew's excellent pill, which purgeth by ſweat and urine. The *univerſal* pill, made by Mr. Lionel Lockier, at the three Boars' Heads, over againſt the Meal-market, in Southwark. All three ſold by Richard Lowndes, bookſeller, at the White Lyon, near the little north dore of St. Paul's Church.

Dr. Taylor's approved lozenges, good againſt conſumptions, rhumes, catarrhs, all manner of coughs and colds: and are of ſo extraordinary a virtue to cleanſe the head, and preſerve the lungs, that they have preſerved the author to one hundred years old, though his lungs were periſhed when he was but twenty. They are alſo excellent to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and expel wind, and to be had at Mr. Souche's ſhop, ſtationer, near the weſt dore of the Temple Church, and no where elſe, ſealed up in papers, ſome at 2s. 6d. and ſome at 1s.

Conſtantine Rhodocanaces, Grecian, hath at a ſmall price that admirable preſervative againſt the plague, wherewith Hippocrates, the Prince of all Phyſicians, preſerved the whole land of Greece; as alſo a moſt excellent medicament for the cancer in the breaſt, to be taken inwardly, and cure it without cutting. Another againſt conſumptions, another againſt leproſie; and, becauſe his Alexicacus Spirit of Salt of the World, prepared not after a common, but philoſophical, way, hath wrought moſt excellent cures againſt ſeveral diſeaſes both in men, women, and children, even to admiration, therefore he publiſhes, that they are all to be had in London, next dore to the 3 King's Inn, in Southampton-buildings, near the King's Gate, Holborn.

An excellent preſervative againſt the plague, peſtilence, noiſom ſmells, and corrupt ayre, prepared by R. T. Med. Sold by T. Rocks, at the Lamb and Ink-bottle, at the eaſt end of St. Paul's Church Yard, in ſealed papers, at 2s. 6d. a paper, with directions for the uſe thereof.

One Doctor Stephanus Chriſelitus, a famous phyſician, lately arrived in theſe parts, having travelled in ſeveral countries, which have been infected by the plague, hath found by experience to be very beneficial (by the bleſſing of God) for preventing the infection thereof, to eat raiſins of the ſun in the morning, faſting, and Malaga raiſins either baked or boiled: and this he hath publiſhed for the public good.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF BOOKS.

The Life of Mr. R. Hooker, the author of thoſe learned Books of the Laws of Eccleſiaſtical Polity, by Iſaac Walton. Sold by Richard Marriot at his ſhop, under the King's Head Tavern, over againſt the Inner-temple-gate, Fleet-ſtreet.

Villare Anglicum, or a View of the Towns of England, collected by the appointment of Sir Henry Spelman. Printed by R. Hodgkinſon, and ſold at his houſe over againſt Baynard's Caſtle in Thames-ſtreet.

A Box of Spikenard, or a Little Manual of Sacramental Inſtruction and Devotion, eſpecially

eſpecially helpful to the people of God, at or about the time of receiving the Lord's ſupper; by the Reverend Dr. Walmeſtrey, dean of Worceſter. Sold by Margaret Shears, at the Bible, in Bedford-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

The Fourth Book of Virgil's Æneis, in Engliſh Burleſque, a Mock Poem, and done by the ingenious author of the Firſt Book, turned likewiſe into Burleſque. Alſo the Plague of Athens, which happened in the ſecond year of the Peloponneſian Warre, firſt deſcribed in Greek by Thucydides, then in Latin by Lucretius, now attempted in Engliſh by Tho. Sprat (an excellent piece). Both ſold by Henry Brome, at the Gun, in Ivy-lane.

Galeno-Pale, or a Chimicall Trial of the Galeniſts, that their Doctors in Phyſic may be diſcovered, by Geo. Thompſon, Medicinæ Doctor. Sold by Edward Thomas, at the Adam and Eve in Little Britain.

Aſtrea, or the Grove of Beatitudes, in Emblems, with Conſiderations and Meditations ſuitable to every Beatitude. Sold by William Place, at Gray's Inn Gate.

The Method of Chemical Philoſophy and Phyſic, being a brief Introduction to the one, and a true Diſcovery of the other: alſo the *Accompliſht Cook*, or the *Art* and *Myſtery* of *Cookery*, ſhewing the beſt and readieſt way for the dreſſing of fiſh and fleſh, with all manner of bake-meats. Both ſold by Nathaniel Brook, at the Angel in Cornhill, near the old Exchange.

A Comment upon the Two Tales of our ancient, renowned, and ever-living poet, Sir Jeffery Chaucer, knight, who, for his rich fancy, pregnant invention, and preſent compoſure, deſerved the countenance of a Prince and his Laureat Honour. The Miller's Tale, and Wife of Bath. Sold by Robert Clavel at the Stag's Head in Ivy-lane.

A Divine Antidote againſt the Plague, or Mourning Tears, in Soliloquies and Prayers: as 1. For this general viſitation. 2. For thoſe whoſe houſes are ſhut up of the plague. 3. For thoſe who have riſings or ſwellings. 4. For thoſe marked with tokens: Neceſſary for all families as well in the country as the city, in the time of peſtilence: by John Featly, chaplain to his late Majeſty. Printed by Thomas Mabb, living on Paul's Wharff, near Thames-ſtreet, 1665.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the Mayor (during the great Plague).

Whereas it hath pleaſed God to viſit us with a ſad and ſore judgment, which yet remaineth increaſing and heavy upon us: it being well pleaſing to Almighty God, that all lawfull means be uſed for preventing the ſpreading thereof, his extraordinary bleſſing oftentimes attending thereupon: amongſt thoſe outward means that may be uſed, that of fire having been found very ſucceſsfull, as by the experience of former ages, and of later days in other countries; as alſo being generally approved of by all judicious perſons, to be a potent and effectual means of correcting and purifying the air: It is therefore agreed upon by and with the advice of his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, and the aldermen, my brethren, that all perſons whatſoever, inhabiting in the city of London and liberties thereof, be required, as they tender their own welfares, effectually to put in execution ſuch directions as are hereafter expreſſed. Wherefore all perſons inhabiting as aforeſaid, are hereby in his Majeſties name, ſtreightly charged and commanded to furniſh themſelves with ſufficient quantities of firing, to wit, of ſea-coal, or any other combuſtible matter, to maintain and continue fire conſtantly burning for three whole days and three whole nights, and in the mean time all extraordinary concourſe of people and employment of carrs, and whatever elſe may be troubleſome in the ſtreets, is to be forborn: and fervent prayers to be offered up to the Throne of Grace for bleſſing on the means. Every ſix houſes on each ſide of the way, which will be twelve houſes, are to join together to provide firing for three whole nights and three whole days, to be made in one great fire before the dore of the middlemoſt inhabitant, and one or more perſons to be appointed to keep the fire conſtantly burning, without ſuffering the ſame to be extinguiſhed or go out all the time aforeſaid; and this to be obſerved in all ſtreets, courts, lanes and alleys, and great care to be taken where the ſtreets, courts, lanes and alleys are narrow that the fires may be made of a proportionate bigneſs, that ſo no damage may enſue to the houſes. It is ſuppoſed that one load of ſea-coal will maintain a fire for three days and three nights, by firſt kindling two buſhels, and afterwards a buſhel at a time laid on to continue the fire, whereby ſix buſhels will maintain fire for twenty-four hours, and conſequently eighteen buſhels (which is a load) will be ſufficient for three days and three nights, which will not amount to above eighteen-pence or two ſhillings for each houſe the whole three days and three nights: towards which charge all the inhabitants that pay two-pence

two-pence a week to the poor, and upwards, are to be charged with a certain tax if they will not furniſh the money voluntarily. And that none may avoid their ſhare of this ſo neceſſary a charge by their abſence out of town, the deputies, common-council men and church-wardens of each pariſh, are required to diſburſe the money; and the juſtices will take care that a certain rate be impoſed on ſuch as are abſent, or ſhall refuſe to do it voluntarily, for the repayment of thoſe who ſhall diſburſe any money. The miniſters of every pariſh are deſired to exhort the people to be forward in ſo hopefull a means, if God ſhall pleaſe to grant his bleſſing thereupon. And that notice be given that upon Tueſday the fifth of September, at eight of the at night the fires be kindled in all ſtreets, courts, lanes and alleys of the city and ſuburbs thereof; and all officers whatſoever of the ſeveral wards and pariſhes, as alſo the ſeveral inhabitants, are to take ſpecial care for the punctual performance hereof, as they will anſwer their neglect at their utmoſt peril.

An excellent electuary and drink for prevention and cure of the plague, by order and appointment of his Majeſties College of Phyſicians, London, and by their ſpecial care and advice expoſed at eaſie rates and directed to be ſold by Mr. Francis Hall, apothecary, at the Green Dragon, Cheapſide, London; where they are accordingly ſold, the electuary at twelve-pence the ounce, and the drink at 3s. 6d. the pint, with directions how to uſe them.

Whereas ſince the appointment of two phyſicians to adminiſter to the infected in and about the city, the plague has ſo much increaſed that it is requiſite there ſhould be a greater number to take care of the ſick. Be it known that Doctor Nicholas Davis, a member of the King's College of Phyſicians, living in Auſtin Friars, and Doctor Edward D'Awtry, a member of the ſame ſociety, living in Broad-ſtreet, being two of thoſe phyſicians that were preſented by the college to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this city of London, for the prevention and cure of the plague, have thought fit upon principles of honour and conſcience to declare that they are ready and willing to attend the ſaid ſervice, and to viſit all ſuch perſons in and about the city and countries adjacent as ſhall deſire their aſſiſtance and directions.

The *Spiritus Antilæmodes*, appointed by the College of Phyſicians as a preſervative againſt the plague, has by the teſtimony of abundance of people proved very effectual; and alſo their *Antidote*, by a ſufficient teſtimony from ſeveral infected pariſhes, has cured divers infected perſons: both which preparations, with divers others mentioned at the end of their book, are made by William Johnſon, apothecary and chymiſt to the King's College of Phyſicians, in London, and are ſold in his ſhop, in Amen-corner, at the end of Paternoſter-row.

If any man or Woman hath good hair to ſell, let them repair to George Gray, barber and perriwig maker, over againſt the Greyhound Tavern, in Black-fryars, London: there they ſhall have at leaſt as much ready money as any body elſe will give.

The ſame George Gray afterwards chuſes to be more explicit, and we find him advertiſing: Over againſt the Greyhound Tavern, in Black fryars, lives one George Gray, barber and perriwig maker, that will give 10s. or 12s. per ounce for long flaxen hair; and for other long and fair hair 6s. or 8s. per ounce.

Loſt upon the road in Yorkſhire, a Black Greyhound, muſled, and little brown ſpots above his eyes, and all his legs ſpotted more or leſs; he had a collar, ſtudded with crowns, whereon was a plate engraved *His Royal Highneſſes James Duke of York.* Whoever ſhall bring him to his ſaid Highneſſe his court at York, ſhall be well rewarded for his pains.

By the Mayor.

His Majeſty taking notice of the vaſt ſummes of mony yearly exported out of this his kingdom for forreign manufactures of wearing apparel, which might be ſufficiently ſupplied at home; and that many thouſands of his ſubjects might be profitably employed in working the ſaid manufactures, and likewiſe of the rigorous courſes taken both in France and Holland to diſcourage and hinder the importation of the manufactures of this kingdom into thoſe countries, hath reſolved and declared to his privy-council, that henceforward his Majeſty and his Royal Conſort will wear neither inſide nor outſide of their clothes, but what is manufactured within this his kingdome of England (linen-cloth and calicoes only excepted) and hath enjoyned the whole court (and doubts not but all his ſubjects will be ready and willing) to obſerve and follow their good example therein; which ſaid royal intention hath been, by his Majeſties command, ſignified to me by letter, whereby the ſame may be publiſhed within this city for the good encouragement of all his ſubjects. And accordingly I do hereby publiſh the ſame, that all merchants and ſhop-keepers may

may take notice hereof, and henceforth forbear to ſend for any more laces or points, ſilken, woolen or hair ſtuffs, or or any other forreign manufactures of wearing apparel (except as is above); but inſtead thereof, to employ all manufacturing people to the working and providing of the ſame commodities here; which will not only be profitable, but alſo honourable to the kingdome, and of ſpecial advantage to this city.

VOLTAIRE, A DUN.

Biography ſcarcely furniſhes a dunning letter of the compoſition of a man of letters. Pope, Swift and Addiſon were rich, but they knew how to place out their money ſecurely. Dryden was poor, and rather under the neceſſity of ſoliciting remuneration than reimburſement. Accordingly, he has left us very many ingenious models of dedications, which are rather conſidered as begging than dunning letters.

It appears that the Prince de Guiſe, to whom the following letter (which has never before appeared in an Engliſh dreſs) from Voltaire is addreſſed, had granted the philoſopher of Ferney, for a valuable conſideration in money, a certain annuity, which had been ſuffered to run greatly in arrear. Voltaire, finding that the Prince lived after a very extravagant rate, and paid no regard to his agent's ſolicitation, was under the neceſſity of proceeding in a courſe of law; which at length produced an offer of accommodation on the part of the Prince, to which this letter is a reply.

Sir,—Together with a letter from Your Highneſs, I received one from the Abbé Mouſſinot, who for more than a twelvemonth, uſing his brother's name, has had the goodneſs to undertake the ſettlement of my affairs, which were in a cruel ſtate of embarraſſment. I have little knowledge of buſineſs, and ſtill leſs acquaintance with law proceedings; I therefore ſubmit every thing to your juſtice and humanity.

Reſpecting the ſecurity which you have done me the honour to propoſe, you ſay you have always punctually paid M. *Crozat*. This diſtinction is unkind. M. *Crozat*, who has an income of an hundred thouſand crowns a year, is punctually paid, whilſt I, who am poor, am ſuffered to remain nearly four years in arrear. This is not in reality the *dabitur habenti* of the goſpel; and neither St. Matthew, collector of the cuſtoms, nor his colleague St. Mark, will ſanction the preference, in point of payment, of M. *Crozat* to me. Conſult, Sir, all the commentaries upon the Four Evangeliſts, and I will venture to ſay you will not find a ſingle paſſage which ſhall juſtify Your Highneſs in paying M. *Crozat* rather than me. Alas! Sir, I did not aſk the regular payment which you make the *Cræſus Crozat*, I merely ſolicited a ſecurity or ſimple aſſignment for the *Irus Voltaire*.

I had deſired the Abbé Mouſſinot to wait upon Your Highneſs; for, as to his brother, he is capable of little more than ſigning his name: but, Sir, the Abbé is a ſort of philoſopher, little accuſtomed to addreſs princes; in reality entertaining the higheſt reſpect for ſuch high perſonages, yet at the ſame time ſhunning their preſence as much as poſſible. He is an inoffenſive mild kind of man and before Your Highneſs would be unable to utter a word which ſhould ſeem to claſh with your opinion. I therefore beg, Sir, you will condeſcend, in conſideration of his timidity of temper, to order one of your confidential ſervants to treat with him, and to direct ſuch agent to keep the appointment he ſhall make; as otherwiſe the inconvenience will be great.

I am more concerned, Sir, than you can be at the ſteps that have been already taken. Law-proceedings are attended with heavy expences, and are at the ſame time very diſagreeable. But I conſole myſelf with a little philoſophy, and above all with the hope that I ſtill enjoy your favour and countenance.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE *reſpecting* PALLUEL, *read before the* SOCIETY *of* AGRICULTURE *of the* DEPARTMENT *of the* SEINE, *on the* 30*th* PRAIRIAL, 7*th* YEAR.

FRANCIS CRETTE DE PALLUEL, deſcended from a family that had diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the practice of agriculture, was born at Dugny, in the department of the Seine*. He was ſent to Paris for his education; but, during the courſe of his ſtudies, he frequently

* It would appear from another document ſeen by the Editor, that he was born in the year 1742.—*Ed.*

returned

returned to the paternal manſion, and thus cheriſhed an early and an ardent taſte for rural affairs. It appears, that he was anxious from his youth to guard himſelf againſt the ſeductions of the metropolis; for neither the example of thoſe young farmers, who repaired thither on purpoſe to conceal the ſtation, and diſguiſe the name, of their parents; nor the frequent opportunities of procuring rapid and brilliant fortunes, nor even the odium attached at that period to thoſe who cultivated the earth, could avert the inclinations of young Cretté from the modeſt career purſued by his anceſtors.

He accordingly left Paris preciſely at that period when a great city preſents ſo many allurements to youth; and ſcarcely had he forſook the benches of a ſchool, before he reſigned himſelf to agricultural labours. He was conſcious, indeed, from the firſt moment, that to cultivate the earth with utility, and enſure ſucceſs, it was neceſſary, above all things, to become acquainted with the details of rural economy. To accompliſh this, he neither affected to be the rival nor the maſter of the labourers employed by his father, but their diſciple; he himſelf handled the plough, and, not content with that, he made himſelf acquainted even with the ſtructure of this inſtrument, with a view of being able to repair it on the ſpot, in caſe of accident. A ſingle year had not paſſed away, before he was able to trace thoſe long and rectilinear furrows, the neatneſs and ſtraightneſs of which conſtitute the triumph of the huſbandman. Often, with his ſhare did he overturn the direction-poles, and he always pointed out with a joyful remembrance thoſe fields that had been the theatre of his apprenticeſhip*.

He was no more than ſeventeen years of age when his father, who was poſtmaſter of St. Denis, entruſted him with the ſuperintendance of his farms at Dugny and Bourget. Such an extraordinary degree of confidence on the part of a parent, the aſtoniſhed countenances of the neighbouring inhabitants, the remarks of the young men of his own age—ſo much care and ſo many details were perhaps too much for him, and he became more ſerious, and far leſs communicative than before. He was, however, fully competent to the taſk he had undertaken, and diſplayed ſo much juſtice and mildneſs, that he had the good fortune, notwithſtanding his extreme youth, to be beloved and reſpected by all under him.

He, who was ſo eager to quit Paris, was not likely to be deſirous of ſelecting a partner from that metropolis. Cretté very prudently choſe one from a family addicted, like his own, to huſbandry; and this circumſtance proved his good ſenſe. His wife cheerfully participated in all his plans, and reſigned herſelf, with equal zeal and intelligence, to the details and occupations of rural life. Her name alſo is inſcribed in the annals of French agriculture, on account of having conceived, and brought to perfection, many improvements in reſpect to domeſtic economy. Two ſons and a daughter were the fruits of this marriage.

Cretté, become a huſband and a father, perſevered in his labours with additional ardour and ſucceſs. He laid it down as a principal duty to employ all his gains in perfecting and ameliorating the earth; he accordingly *created* the fine farm of Dugny, and is among the ſmall number of thoſe who can be quoted, as having augmented his patrimonial fortune by the labours of huſbandry.

Dugny is ſituated at the confluence of two little ſtreams, and, before his time, that towards the eaſt was accuſtomed, after a ſlight ſhower, to overflow the adjoining meadows; and form a junction with the other on the weſt, which came from Garges, they, in conſequence of this, had created a large marſh. Cretté immediately conceived the deſign of rendering the meadow fertile, and the ſpot which he inhabited ſalubrious.

He had obſerved the good effects of the plan adopted by the celebrated Bradley, to drain the plain between Bourget and St. Denis, which, at the commencement of the preſent century, formed an immenſe moraſs; and he conceived that the ſame ſcheme could be employed advantageouſly in his own neighbourhood. If he could not, on this occaſion, lay claim to the glory of invention, he, at leaſt, had the merit of bringing the idea to its utmoſt poſſible ſtate of perfection, and of having triumphed over a variety of obſtacles.

In the execution of this plan, he cauſed an arch to be conſtructed under the bed of the River of Garges; and he contrived to give ſuch a degree of declivity to the waters as to prevent them from returning. He alſo cauſed parallel ditches to be dug; and rendered the ſoil more firm, as well as more ſalubrious, by means of planta-

tions,

* "*Pluſieurs fois il avait ſoulevé avec le ſoc le ſalon d'epreuve, et il montrait toujours; avec un doux ſouvenir les terres, qui avaient été le théâtre de ſon apprentiſſage.*"

tions, which embelliſhed his own habitation and thoſe of his neighbours. He himſelf ſuperintended all theſe labours, being anxious to preſerve the workmen from the accidents to which they are too frequently liable on ſuch occaſions; and the ſpot that, before the time of Cretté, was a peſtilential marſh, is at preſent a rich meadow, adorned with groves that have already been cut down, and planted a-freſh.

This memorable undertaking on the part of a farmer of thoſe days, was not alone ſerviceable in reclaiming the meadow; for Cretté found means to employ all the ſuperfluous water for the ſervice of his mill: he accordingly conſtructed two floodgates, by means of which the water could be taken from, or conveyed to, either of the ſtreams, according to circumſtances.

Improvements like theſe could not fail at length to produce a certain degree of ſenſation throughout the country; they accordingly engaged the attention of the principal agents of the old government. Such indeed was the reputation of this ſucceſsful projector, that the adminiſtrators of the Abbey of St Denis, after mature deliberation, gave orders that the works begun by Bradley ſhould be rendered capable of greater perfection, by a cloſe imitation of the methods adopted by Cretté. *The Intendant of the Generality*, and ſeveral artiſts, accordingly repaired thither; and, from that period, the banks of the two rivers were carefully kept up every year, ſo as to prevent the neighbouring meadows from being again rendered marſhy.

Cretté de Palluel alſo rendered himſelf conſpicuous by the numerous plantations made by him on his patrimony: his trees diſcovered afar off, that Dugny was the habitation of an enlightened cultivator; the banks of his rivulets, the neighbouring roads, the ſkirts and corners of the diſtant fields were all planted in a manner analagous to their ſituation, and ſoon formed a conſiderable and progreſſive revenue.

In the progreſs of his improvements, he was often obliged to contend with neighbours, who were blindly ſervile to the old ſyſtem, relative to the cuſtomary right to fallows; he was alſo obliged to bear with the pleaſantries, and even the ſarcaſms, of ſome of his ignorant acquaintances, who began to be jealous of his innovations, his ſucceſs, and his reputation: but he always followed up his plans with an unremitting perſeverance, that diſconcerted the envious, the ignorant, and the malignant.

When the Society of Agriculture of Paris, which was eſtabliſhed in 1761 by the care of the ſame miniſter who had inſtituted the veterinary ſchools, reſumed its meetings in 1779, under the auſpices of Maleſherbes, and ſome other eſtimable men attached to the old government; Cretté de Palluel was choſen one of the members. This was perhaps the firſt time he was led to perceive, that his labours might be beneficial by the example they held out to others. He was far from being indifferent to the honour reſulting to him from being a member of this ſociety; for, although he had juſtly appreciated the vanity of ſuch titles and diſtinctions as were then conferred by birth and court-favour, he was exceedingly flattered to behold himſelf aſſociated with men, whom the ſciences alone had illuſtrated—with Buffon, Turgot, Larochefoucault, Maleſherbes, Lavoiſier, Bullion, and others.

He perceived with no common degree of ſatisfaction, that the utility of agriculture was at length recognized, and that thoſe who practiſed it were beginning to be reſpected. He ſoon became a very important member of a ſociety where ſo few were converſant in the practical part of agriculture; but if he himſelf was uſeful in this point of view, yet he was greatly aſtoniſhed at the flaſhes of light thrown on this ſubject by men who were mere theoriſts. His opinions were heard with deference and attention, whenever any point of practice was under diſcuſſion; and he, on his part, was eager to liſten, with equal modeſty and deference, to the ſage and luminous reflections of Tiltet on the diſeaſes to which corn is ſubject; of C. Parmentier, on the arts of grinding and panification; as alſo on the culture of, and the various economical uſes to which potatoes and Indian corn might be applied; of Turgot, on the planting of indigenous and exotic trees; of Bullion, on the means of forwarding the vegetation, as well as of increaſing and perfecting the cultivation, of every thing appertaining to the kitchen-garden; of Varenne de Fenille, on the manner of managing ponds, breeding fiſhes, and on the comparative ſtrength of different woods; of Lavoiſier, on the beſt means of fertiliſing the earth; of Maleſherbes, on the moſt advantageous modes of re-planting and managing foreſts, as well as on the advantages which France might reap from the introduction of ſeveral kinds of exotics, rela-

tive to which he himſelf made a variety of different experiments.

In ſhort, the exiſtence of this Society ſeemed to double the zeal of Cretté, and increaſe the circle of his knowledge; for although he reſided at Dugny, yet he attended all the meetings, and had frequent opportunities of experiencing the confidence and regard of his colleagues. Previouſly to this period, he had ſuppoſed that he was capable of cultivating the earth in the moſt advantageous manner; but, poſterior to his admiſſion, he was aſtoniſhed to perceive how many uſeful and eſſential things he had ſtill either to learn, or to render more perfect.

About this time, he alſo began in ſome degree to purſue a new agricultural career: ſuch is the intimate connection between theory and practice, and ſo numerous are the benefits which always reſult from thoſe intereſting aſſociations, which folly decries and ignorance calumniates, but which cannot be too much encouraged and ſupported by all good governments.

Cretté de Palluel's farms now became the theatre of the experiments of the Society. Of thoſe that took place, there were ſome of which he was diſpoſed to think unfavourably; but, out of reſpect for the deciſions of the Society, and becauſe he was perſuaded that the cauſe of agriculture was as effectually promoted by the demonſtration, that certain modes of cultivation are uſeleſs and inapplicable, as by publiſhing the ſucceſs of others, he beſtowed the ſame attention on all.

Cretté, who had hitherto exerciſed his talents on his own lands alone, and who had never committed any obſervations to paper, except relative to ſuch facts as particularly intereſted himſelf, at length triumphed over his own innate modeſty and timidity, by diſcuſſing a great and important prize-queſtion propoſed by the Society of Agriculture at Laon, for the beſt Mode of Draining a Number of Marſhes, the ſituation of which was pointed out. On this occaſion he was lucky enough to obtain all the ſuffrages of the aſſociates, and merit the gratitude of the citizens who were incommoded. His work was ſoon after printed, and it will prove highly uſeful to all thoſe who wiſh to undertake ſimilar operations.

The Records of the Society at Paris contain a great number of memoirs and obſervations which atteſt his zeal, his ſervices, and his knowledge; they are ſo numerous, indeed, that even an analyſis of them would appear too long.

He had, at length, by means of much pains and great conſtancy, attained ſuch a degree of perfection in reſpect to his ſyſtem of farming, as almoſt entirely to avoid the cuſtom of employing fallows, although he had upwards of 300 *hectares* under cultivation. Being intimately acquainted with the nature and poſition of his fields, he took care to ſuit his crops to the ſoil, and he graduated the epochs of ſeed-time in ſuch a manner, that at ſpring, when all his lands were in cultivation, he could, both morning and evening, paſture his ſheep on thoſe fields that were intended to be firſt ſown; the plough followed the flock, and prepared the earth for the autumnal crops. In ſhort, his arrangements were ſo conceived, and executed with ſuch propriety, that his cattle, daily, until harveſt, conſumed no more than what the ploughs of the ſucceeding day were able to manage. A mode, at once ſo ſimple and ſo practicable, is capable of giving the moſt advantageous impulſe to agriculture*.

Before Cretté became a member of the Society of Agriculture at Paris, he had only cultivated clover and lucern in his meadows; but his fields, ſoon after that period, were ſeen to produce all the graſſes either in uſe among foreigners, or in any of the provinces of France; and on this occaſion alſo, he preſented a new tribute to his country and the French agriculturiſts. Independently of his extending the cultivation of artificial meadows, and that of turnips and oil-bearing plants; he turned his attention, in a particular manner, towards the wild ſuccory. He had remarked that this plant proſpered in every part of his farm, and that animals of all kinds were particularly attached to it; he accordingly collected the ſeed, and ſowed a great quantity of it. He was not deceived in his conjectures; but, before he communicated the effects, he undertook a variety of experiments, and he approved moſt of that, in which it was cultivated along with clover, burnet, and rye-graſs.

Commiſſioners were nominated, at different times, on purpoſe to diſcover its effects on cattle fed with it while green, and

* "*Ce moyen ſi ſimple, ſi bien entendu, mis en pratique, pourrait donner à l'agriculture la plus grande et la plus heureuſe impulſion; il exigeroit peut-être quelques développemens ſur le choix des plantes traçantes et pivotantes, ſur les reſources qu'il offre pour nourrir un plus grande nombre de beſtiaux que par l'habitude des jachères, et pour fertiliſer même la terre, que la routine et les préjugés veulent abſolument condamner au beſoin de repos.*"

alſo on the produce of the fields in which it had been cultivated; but, notwithſtanding their reports, and the reſpectable teſtimony of ſuch a man as Cretté, there are ſome farmers who have either denied or conteſted the benefits to be derived from wild ſuccory. On this occaſion, it will be, however, only neceſſary to quote the words of the celebrated Arthur Young:

"I never behold this excellent plant, without felicitating myſelf on having travelled to ſome better purpoſe than I ſhould have written in my cloſet; its introduction into England, had a man done nothing elſe during the whole courſe of his life, would be ſufficient to prove that he had not lived in vain."

Cretté, who had exhibited ſo much zeal on purpoſe to encourage the culture of all kinds of artificial graſſes, enjoyed the pleaſure of a correſpondent ſucceſs in rearing and feeding his cattle; and this circumſtance gave him more ſatisfaction, than all his other labours. Several members of the Society, who had been deputed on purpoſe to inquire into the effects of the experiments made at Dugny, were frequently ſurpriſed at the number and beauty of his cattle; and it was not from Cretté, but his wife, that they received all the details relative to their feeding and rearing: they accordingly delivered in a report on this ſubject, and the Society decreed an honorary medal to her, at a public ſitting.

He and C. Parmentier have the merit of rendering the cultivation of potatoes far more common than before. In order to attain this, he contrived a plough for ſowing them in drills; and, in the courſe of laſt year, he took great pride in ſhewing his potatoe-ridges, all of which were formed in ſtraight lines, and laid out at equal diſtances.

It ought to be remarked, however, that the buildings belonging to his farm, being conſtructed at ſucceſſive and different periods, did not exhibit thoſe happy combinations which could have been wiſhed for; they partook, however, ſo much of his genius, that they were praiſeworthy in the important articles of ſolidity and ſalubrity.

There is a barn, built more than twenty years ago, and which may be fairly termed an *experimental* one, that deſerves attention, for the carpenter's work, the joints only excepted, are of poplars of his own planting; and he built it leſs from an impulſe of neceſſity, than a deſire to make known the advantages to be derived from this tree, which has been decried on too ſlight grounds. His ſheep-fold is really a model, in reſpect to ſalubrity, poſition, and diſtribution; and he readily tranſmitted a deſcription of it to all the farmers who were deſirous of imitating him.

Cretté de Palluel being poſt-maſter both at St. Denis and Sannois, and having, conſequently, a great number of horſes to feed, was not the laſt to adopt the practice of cutting ſtraw into chaff, by means of an engine; on the contrary, he conſtructed one of large dimenſions, and was lucky enough to render it more perfect in ſeveral eſſential particulars.

Innovations in agriculture, like every thing elſe, have their periods of favour. At firſt, all the proprietors of horſes in Paris and its neighbourhood were deſirous to obtain cutting-engines; in a ſhort time they procured portable ones ſufficient for feeding from two to four horſes a-day; but ſoon after ſome people began to buzz about the bad effects reſulting from chopped ſtraw, while others exaggerated the advantages reſulting from it. Cretté, who was not inattentive to this ſubject, ſoon diſcovered the juſtice of the obſervation that had been made at the veterinary ſchool of Alfort; he accordingly mingled hay along with the truſſes of ſtraw, cauſed them to be both cut together, and added a portion of bran to each ration of forage: it was thus that he derived advantage from a proceſs which ſeveral farmers have condemned.

Of all the branches of agriculture, Cretté preferred the planting of trees; and he did not poſſeſs a ſingle corner of land that was not adorned with them. His fields, meadows, banks, marſhy ſpots, &c. all received plants analagous to their nature; but he was a declared enemy to the common method of *clipping them into form*. On purpoſe to demonſtrate the folly of this, he preſerved two elms, both of which had been planted while of an equal thickneſs, on the ſame day, the ſame ſpot of ground, and expoſed to the ſame aſpect: one of theſe was cut yearly, while the other was left to nature, and the trunk of the one meaſured twenty-two *centimetres*, while that of the other was 130.

His manuſcripts abound with a variety of important facts relative to the fattening of cattle, the forming of nurſeries, and the laying out of plantations.

He who had ſo often practiſed the principles of morality and confraternity, he who had ſo long bemoaned the reign of fiſcal vexations, was likely to embrace the cauſe of liberty; accordingly, at the epoch of the Revolution, Cretté de Pal-

luel demonſtrated that he was worthy of living under a new form of government.

In conſequence, he ſucceſſively filled ſeveral public functions, and wasMember of the Legiſlative Aſſembly, and Adminiſtrator of the Department of Paris.

Notwithſtanding this, he was ſtruck with conſternation at the events of the ſecond year: but, being cheered by the order that afterwards prevailed, he reſumed the courſe of his conſtitutional labours.

He was appointed a juſtice of the peace*, and continued in this ſituation by the Directory after the 18th *Fructidor*. During the period that he exerciſed this ſimple and paternal branch of magiſtracy, he proved himſelf worthy of living under a republican regimen. He made a collection of the Laws relative to Agricultural Police, to which he added ſome Reflections on the Functions of a Juſtice of the Peace; this work, when printed, received the approbation of government.

How many affecting particulars are connected with the exerciſe of his functions! By his language and his preſence he appeaſed diſputes, inſpired reſpect, and was liſtened to with the moſt profound attention; in ſhort, the people were ſo generally perſuaded of the goodneſs and impartiality of the juſtice of Dugny, that his deciſions were never either cenſured or appealed from. Let all ſincere friends, let all the grateful families who have been obliged to him, join us in ſtrewing the grave of our colleague with a few flowers. How often have we witneſſed his ſucceſs in reconciling antagoniſts irritated againſt each other, and how often has he withdrawn himſelf from us to fly to the ſuccour of indigence, and prevent long and ruinous conteſts!

He lived happily in the boſom of his family, and at the ſame time enjoyed the eſteem and the affection of his fellow-citizens. Strangers, and young farmers of all deſcriptions, repaired to Dugny on purpoſe to demand his counſels, and follow his advice; he was frequently conſulted by the government, and the adminiſtration of the department of the Seine; he had been the colleague, and at length became the friend of the Miniſter of the Home Department, who invited him to form one of the Council for the Progreſs of Agriculture; beſides this, he was a Member of the Jury for diſtributing the Prizes to the young Men educated at the Veterinary School of Alfort.

He was alſo one of the firſt members of the Society of Agriculture, in the name of which I publiſh this notice. In ſhort, he enjoyed every ſpecies of reſpect and happineſs; when the ſmall-pox, in the courſe of laſt year, carried off his daughter, who was a widow, at the age of twenty-ſeven: he was inconſolable for her loſs. On the other hand, the beſt eulogium that can be paid to the filial tenderneſs, the charming diſpoſition, and numerous virtues, of Sophia Cretté, is the recollection of her father's affection.

A profound ſorrow inſtantly ſeized him, and the intervention of his friends only ſerved to increaſe his grief. During his laſt moments, he was often heard to exclaim, "My daughter calls me!" He ſurvived her only three months, and lies buried by her ſide*.

* "*Juge-de-paix.*"

* Cretté de Palluel died at the age of fifty-ſeven, on the 30th of November, 1799.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SCOTCH SONG,

BY MR. BANNANTINE.

I'M courted by a bonny lad,
A ſtatelier ſteps na on the plain;
And, ſpite o' minny and o' dad,
Nae langer ſingle I'll remain.
What though I'm only in my teens,
I'd dearly like to be a wife;
And, if nae miſchief intervenes,
I'll be my Sandy's laſs for life.

When Sandy meets me on the know,
At e'en and a' the lave at hame,
I feel my breaſt wi' gladneſs glow,
He ſets my youthful heart in flame.
He ſaftly tells his tale of love,
Then ſmacks my lips wi' hearty glee:
But how can I the lad reprove,
That a' his kiſſes keeps for me?

Whene'er he gangs to kirk or fair,
The laſſes ſtrive to win his heart,
But nane wi' me his love can ſhare
In ſpite of a' their wiles and art.
Then, though baith dad and mammy flyte,
Nae langer will I lie my lane,
But blithely wed my heart's delight,
And ſyne on earth I'll envy nane.

STANZAS

STANZAS

WRITTEN IN APRIL.

STILL o'er the plain ſtern Winter low'rs,
And rules the lengthen'd day,
Nor yields to April's vernal hours,
Nor flies the coming May.

Still from the mountain roars the blaſt
When Morn's pale rays ariſe,
And heavy vapours gathering faſt
Obſcure the Evening ſkies.

Yet, though the threat'ning ſtorm may low'r,
Though tempeſts veil the day;
Yet Spring ſhall ſoon its beauties pour,
And yield to Summer's ſway.

So to Misfortune's mourning child
The ſtar of Hope ſhall riſe,
And ſoon recede the tempeſt wild
From Joy's ſerener ſkies!

Lincoln College, Oxford. C. T. J.

SONNET.

WHEN through th' expanſe of heav'n wild whirlwinds ſweep,
And drive in varying forms the billowy cloud,
I love to hear the tempeſt roaring loud,
And view with ſteady gaze the troubled deep.

Seated on ſome high rock, with vaſt delight
I mark the progreſs of the waſting ſtorm,
What time, by Fancy rais'd, ſome ſhadowy form
Burſts in wild grandeur on my wond'ring ſight.

Yet could I *once* with joy ſerene ſurvey
The *calmeſt* ſcene by lovely Nature dreſt,
The peaceful vale, or Ocean's waveleſs breaſt
Ting'd with the roſeate hue of parting day.

Ah! *then* nor piercing ſorrow dimm'd mine eye,
Nor my yet tranquil heart had throbb'd with agony!

Lincoln College, Oxford. C. T. J.

THE SWISS *to his* NATIVE SCENES.

OH Zurich! mid thy mountains wild,
Thy dark impending rocks, whoſe gloom
Chill'd with a reverential awe my breaſt,
And breath'd the ſolemn ſilence of the tomb,
I wander'd once a happy harmleſs child.
When, tir'd with ſport, I ſank to reſt,
My wearied infant limbs I laid
Beneath the verdant larch's ſhade,
And, pleas'd, ſurvey'd the ſcene and ſmil'd;
How happy then, all gay and free,
I ſporting round my fav'rite tree
The ling'ring hours beguil'd!

Or when the ev'ning ſun would throw
A glow of crimſon o'er the weſt,
Down to the lake's ſweet ſhore I'd go,
Chanting a wild unpoliſh'd lay,
To bid adieu to parting day;
My penſive head upon my arm I'd reſt;
And view the Glacieres, as the crimſon beam
Yet faintly quiver'd, ere it quite decay'd;
Till to a twilight grey,
The purple-tinctur'd glow would fade;
Save o'er the western hills one tranſient gleam.
Then how I fondly lov'd to hear
The convent bells, as borne along,
Join'd with the ruſtic's ev'ning ſong,
Upon the breeze they ſwelling met my ear;
Till ſinking as they ceas'd to fail
Upon the boſom of the gale,
They faintly died away.

From the high precipice above,
Where the wild rill deſcending flow,
Increaſing as its waters flow
By the mountain's melted ſnow,
In many a maze is ſeen to move,
Round many a hill does careleſs rove,
And babbles on through many a grove,
To join the ſky-blue lake below;
When the lightning's vivid glare
Flaſh'd along the ſky,
And the thunder's ratt'ling peal
Proclaim'd the tempeſt nigh;
I'd ſeek the dark receſs which ruſtic hands
Had zealous carv'd, to hold the croſs of ſtone,
Where oft they came, in ſlowly-moving bands,
For ſome departed ſinner to atone;
I knew 'twas vain to ſeek my home,
For far my careleſs feet would roam.

But there ſecure I might a ſhelter find
From the rough ſtorm that hover'd in the wind,
And there enjoy the pleaſing dread,
Which the long thunder's echoing roll
Infus'd into my little wond'ring ſoul,
Sitting ſilent as the dead!
But when the ſtorm had paſs'd along,
The radiant ſun his laſt beams flinging,
I'd recollect my conſtant ſong,
And traverſe o'er the mountain ſinging;
Then hie me to my little ſhed,
And throw me on my ſtraw-made bed.

When through the curling twiſted vine,
That twin'd around my window-frame,
The bluſhing beam of heav'n would ſhine,
And the ſprightly ſongſter came,
And peck'd the purple pendants as he ſung;
My lighten'd heart that knew no woe,
Depreſs'd not by Care's leaden hand,
Leap'd lightly at the ſweet command,
That to the mountain bade me go;
My ſcanty wallet o'er my ſhoulders flung.

My

My ſire, a hunter-peaſant, rough and rude,
In Nature's ſtormy ſchool was born and bred;
Each morn the nimble chamois he purſu'd,
That o'er the craggy precipices fled;
A little ſcrip, containing ſimple food,
I bore along, in all our wand'rings wild;
With him I ſaunter'd all the merry day,
His ſole companion, and his only child.
And when afar he ſpied his nimble prey,
He graſp'd his ſmall light ſpear, and joyfully he ſmild.

Swift as he ran, the ſwifter deer
Leap'd up to gain the icy rock;
And there he ſtood devoid of fear,
And ſeem'd the hunter's ſkill to mock.
But ah in vain!——the weapon flies!
He falls an eaſy ſacrifice.
The prey we homeward bear along,
With merry glee, and jocund ſong;
Such was the life which once I led,
When roſeate Mirth and Pleaſure ſhed
Their bleſſings on my infant head.

Days of my youth, are ye for ever flown?
Adieu bleſt days of innocence and eaſe!
Dear ruſtic recreations, are ye gone?
Paſtimes of youth, when ev'ry ſport could pleaſe!
Alas no more!—compell'd in vain
To wander through a foreign land,
A melancholy ranger;
Unheard, unpity'd, to complain,
The bitter cup of woe to drain;
My heart, to joy a ſtranger,
Sinks with the preſſure of Care's leaden hand.

Aug. 10, 1802. J. H.

LINES *of* FERID-AD'DEEN, *a* PERSIAN POET, *who flouriſhed in the* TWELFTH CENTURY, *tranſlated by* SIR WILLIAM OUSELEY.

"*Buved Mujnouni behaiet gurſeneh*
"*Sooi Sahari reft Ser ou pa burbeneh*," &c.

A certain wretched youth, another *Mejnoun*, diſtracted with love, was wandering through the deſart, his head uncovered, and his feet bare—tormented by hunger, and unable to procure the ſmalleſt morſel of bread, he murmured againſt Providence, and exclaimed, "that no creature in the world was in ſuch want of food"—at this moment a griſly and half-famiſhed wolf ruſhed on the affrighted wanderer, and began, with horrible growlings, to tear his garmeats—"Gracious God (cried he) pardon my impious murmurs—life is ſtill ſweet—wretched as I am, let me not be deſtroyed!—I now behold a creature more afflicted by hunger than myſelf—henceforth I ſhall aſk nought of thee but life—thy juſtice hath conſigned me to the jaws of this ravenous beaſt—but thy mercy can ſtill extricate me from them." When the proſtrate youth had uttered theſe words, the wolf retreated from him, and vaniſhed in the deſart.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(*Continued from page* 153, *No.* 91.)

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES, *during the third quarterly* SITTING *of the* YEAR 10, *by* CITIZEN GINGUENE, *one of the* SECRETARIES *of the* CLASS.

FRANCE, delivered from the yoke of kings, and proud in the title of a republic, retains, nevertheleſs, an affectionate remembrance of ſome of the princes who governed it. The names of Henry IV. of Louis XII. and of Louis IX. are, and will be always, dear to it. C. ANQUETIL has read to the Claſs ſome obſervations on the laſt of theſe three good kings.

He remarks, that no ſubject has been treated of by ſo many different writers. Hiſtorians, poets, orators, legendaries, have been employed, as if by a ſpirit of emulation, on the actions of this prince. The variety, the multiplicity, the luſtre of the events, and the perſonal character of the monarch, all concur to render this reign memorable. The particular opinion of writers has had its influence on their manner of inveſtigating and repreſenting facts. It has been neceſſary to draw out the truth from the clouds, in which extravagant praiſe, and a criticiſm too ſevere, have often involved it.

It appears from the obſervations of Citizen Anquetil, that, if we can object to Louis IX. ſome faults and ſome imbecilities, he poſſeſſed all the public and private virtues, and was not ſtained with any vice;—"an eulogium (he adds) which has not been hitherto applicable to any of the perſonages that hiſtory propoſes to public eſteem and veneration."

Every one knows the traits of difference which exiſts between the words *langue* and *langage*; in Engliſh, *tongue* and *language*. Citizen MERCIER has undertaken to ſhew the ſuperiority of *language* over *tongue*, ad

or *adſcititious idiom.* He wiſhes to prove that language is daring, expreſſive, eccentric; that the tongue, or *lingua*, is feeble and timid; that, like our wants, it is controuled by no limits; that the firſt preſides over all our arts and occupations; that it is as rich as our dictionaries are indigent; that it is the true friend of order and of ſocial life, and that ſtrong in its powers and its uſefulneſs, it may diſdain the dialect or *lingua* of academies.

He obſerves that at firſt language has its proper accent, inherent to the climate; that this accent adds to its richneſs, and gives it a particular grace and variety; moreover, that geſture accompanies language; whilſt he ſees only in the *lingua* an object of perpetual contention, a focus of chicanery, an ocean of caprices, an arena open to pride, to obſtinacy, and to pedantry.

Language, ſays he, is the ſoul of ſpeech; the grammatical tongue is only its body. What is ſpeech? an aſſemblage of all the diſtinct and articulated ſounds, to which we attach thoughts. How can we impoſe laws on ſigns ſo rapid? If our dictionaries could regiſter our geſtures and our looks, they would ſoon diſenable the latter from having ſuch and ſuch ſignifications.

It is from this yoke of dictionaries and of academical deciſions that Citizen Mercier wiſhes to emancipate language altogether: according to him the lingua, or tongue, can alone ſubmit to it; and it was not with a deſign thus to ſubjugate it to little ſtops and little preventions, that we have received the admirable faculty of fixing the paſt, and of aſſimilating the future; of calling to ourſelves the ſpectacle of nature, and the picture of the univerſe; and to concenter it, ſo to ſpeak, in a ſingle point. Genius would be natural to man, without the deteſtable methods of pedants; they have ſucceeded to the place of our *quondam* theologians. To aſpire, as they do, to the conduct, direction, and ordering of every thing, is to know but imperfectly the language and the character of Frenchmen.

Citizen Mercier thinks he has diſcovered that language is the only and true tongue amongſt men; that it is not ſubmitted to chance, nor to the fatalities to which tongues are ſubject; and laſtly, that it is its own legiſlator, and becomes *untranſlatable*, which, ſays he, proves its dignity. But, on the other hand, uſe is the ſupreme arbiter of tongues; words are, almoſt all, the offſpring of chance and fancy, and, beſides, very indifferent to grammar. Uſe, or want, may eſtabliſh, proſcribe, renew, or change them as it pleaſes. The author concludes that it is the province of language alone to enrich our tongue, to embelliſh it, and to render it more ſimple and eaſy.

In tongues, the tyranny of faſhion extends even to words; they grow old, and then are made young again. According to Citizen Mercier, language is moſt invariable; "a faithful witneſs of the genius of a people, it uniformly accommodates itſelf to the ſame: it cauſes the ideas familiar to each nation to circulate without conſtraint."

The perfection of tongues is only a curious, and almoſt chimerical ſpeculation, for the greater part of men; it can only ſuit thoſe that have much leiſure: all, however, have need of language. This latter ought to have precedence over the dead languages, and even over the labour of living tongues, when this labour conduces only to the luxury of ſpectacles, and the vain harmony of words.

We have in our ancient language expreſſions which touch the heart and the underſtanding—polite and gallant turns which are become obſolete. Language has, therefore, the right of changing the living tongues. It is an impetuous wind, which makes every thing give way to it.

It is to language alone that Citizen Mercier attributes the influence of inſtinct in the different tongues of the univerſe; it is that which faſhions the ſtatue, and which gives an active life to inanimate phraſes. Language ſoon drives away whatever is obſcure or equivocal; it always requires a clear ſenſe. The pomp which ſwells the mouth, and which fills the ears with vaſt and reſounding terms, to deſignate little objects, has no place in language. Simplicity, nature, vivacity, &c. ſuch are its characters. We may ſay the *langue (lingua)* of Fenelon, and the language of La Fontaine; the *lingua* of Racine, and the language of Corneille, and it is eaſy to perceive on which ſide is the creative genius. The language of La Fontaine cannot be taught; at the twelfth line you may diſcover whether the writer is born with a ſtyle of his own, or whether he writes from memory. Idiom does not make the ſtyle—it is the ſtyle which makes the idiom. The idiom of ſavages, ſimple and confined, receives a great force from the ſtyle; whilſt a rich tongue degenerates from the feebleneſs and timidity of the writer, &c. &c.

The art of printing, no leſs than that of ſpeech, deſerves to occupy a place in the meditations of philoſophers. It is their

their province to ſeize the inveſtigations which the learned have made on the hiſtory of this art; on its birth, not very remote, and, nevertheleſs, already involved in doubts and uncertainties; and to draw from their conjectures, often contradictory, reſults that may afford ſatisfaction to curioſity, and, what is more difficult, to reaſon.

Citizen DAUNOU has impoſed upon himſelf this taſk, in a memoir conſiſting of three parts. In the firſt, he conſiders the moſt antient productions of the preſs, all thoſe which are, or are believed to be, anterior to the year 1460, whether they are yet extant, or there only remain fragments of them, or they are only known by the mention that writers make of them. He proceeds to examine the proceſſes employed for the execution of thoſe different productions—of thoſe, at leaſt, which have been deſcribed and verified.

The ſecond part of the memoir is an examen of the teſtimonies relative to the origin of printing. This word *teſtimonies* here comprehends public acts, particular writings, ſubſcriptions or names of editors, texts of contemporary writers, that is to ſay, of thoſe who lived in the fifteenth century; the texts, alſo, of certain authors, who exiſted only in the ſixteenth, but who are authoriſed by certain particular recitals that contemporaries have made to them. Theſe teſtimonies are very diſcordant. Their number has been lately augmented by thoſe which Citizen Fiſcher, bookſeller of Mentz, has recently diſcovered and publiſhed.

In the third part, Citizen Daunou diſcuſſes the *ſyſtems* ſupported in the courſe of the ſeventeenth and eighteenth centuries, on the origin of the typographical art; ſyſtems, likewiſe, very numerous, even including thoſe only which place the invention of printing either in Harlem, or at Straſburg, or at Mentz. The author analyſes what has been written for Harlem by Boxhorn, and eſpecially by Meerman; for Straſburg, whether by thoſe who, like Schœpflin, think it was in this city that Guttemburg executed the firſt productions of this art, or by thoſe who attribute the invention of it to Mentelin; and, laſtly, for Mentz, by Salmuth, Naudé, Mallinckrot, Lacaille, Mattaire, Palmer, Proſper Marchand, Schwarz, Fournier, Heineken, Mercier de St. Leger, Wardheim Lambinet, &c. The writers of this third claſs, although agreed as to a ſingle point, that is to ſay, the place, are by no means ſo as to the preciſe term or epoch, to the inventors, the proceſs, or the firſt attempts.

The following are general concluſions drawn from the memoir of Citizen Daunou:—1. That before the year 1400, graving in wood had been applied to the printing of books, and eſpecially of the texts which accompanied the images.—2. That before 1400, Guttenburg had conceived the idea of moveable types; but that this idea had only given riſe to laborious, expenſive, and unproductive efforts; whilſt the moveable letters were only by graving, whether in wood or metal.—3. That we cannot particularly recognize any book, as printed at Straſburg, by Guttenburg; and that the *Donats*, and other little works, which are thought to have iſſued from his preſs at Mentz, before 1450, are purely ylographical (*block-work*).—4. That every book printed before 1457, has been ſo, either with wooden plates, or with caſt-metal characters, like ours; characters invented and brought to perfection at Mentz, during the co-partnerſhip of Fauſt and Guttenburg, from 1450 to 1455, brought to perfection, doubtleſs, by Schoeffer, though invented, perhaps, by Guttenburg or by Fauſt. And 5, That the firſt productions, truly typographical, that is to ſay, in moveable characters, were, the Bible, without a date, conſiſting of 637 leaves, and a letter of Pope Nicolas V.; fruits of the partnerſhip of Guttenburg and Fauſt; and, after the diſſolution of that partnerſhip, the Pſalter of 1457, to which Fauſt and Schoeffer put their names.

PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

CITIZEN GEOFFROY, Profeſſor in the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, lately read to this Society a notice on certain habits common to the ſhark and to the fiſh called the pilot or pilot-fiſh.

An opinion has long prevailed among mariners, that the ſhark has ſubjugated to its dominion a very ſmall fiſh of the *gadus* genus; and that this latter precedes his maſter in their voyages, points out to him ſuch places in the ſea as abound moſt in fiſh, diſcovers by the track the prey of which he is the fondeſt, and that, in recompence for ſuch ſignal ſervices, the ſhark, notwithſtanding his gluttonous diſpoſition, maintains the relations of peace and amity with ſo uſeful a companion. Naturaliſts, however, always on their guard againſt the exaggerations of voyagers, who could not divine the reaſons of ſuch an aſſociation, have called the fact in queſtion. "I ſhall ſhew that this has been done erroneouſly

ouſly (ſays Citizen Geoffroy): the obſervations that I have made on this ſubject, are accompanied with circumſtances ſo much in detail, as have ſcarcely, perhaps, occurred to any one before.

"On the 6th Prairial, year 6, (continues the Profeſſor) I was on board the frigate *Alceſté*, between Cape Bona and the iſle of Malta. The ſea was calm, and the ſhip's company began to grow weary of its long duration, when their attention was ſuddenly directed to a ſhark, which they ſaw making towards the veſſel. He was preceded by his pilots, who kept about the ſame diſtance from the ſhark; the two pilots ſhaped their courſe towards the ſtern of the veſſel, viſited it twice, from one end to the other, and, after being ſatisfied that was nothing of which they could make their booty, they fell again into the track they were proceeding in before. During all their different movements, the ſhark never loſt them out of ſight, or rather followed them as exactly as if they had been drawing him in a train.

"No ſooner was the ſhark eſpied, than one of the ſeamen got ready a large hook, which he baited with a piece of bacon; but the ſhark and his companions had proceeded to the length of 20 metres and upwards, before the man had adjuſted all his preparations; however, at a venture, he threw his lump of bacon into the ſea. The noiſe which the fall occaſioned was heard at a conſiderable diſtance; our voyagers were, it ſeems, aſtoniſhed at it, and ſuddenly ſtopped their courſe: on this the two pilots detach themſelves, and repair to the poop of the veſſel in queſt of information. The ſhark, during their abſence, ſports on the ſurface of the water in a thouſand ſhapes, throws himſelf on his back, replaces himſelf on his belly, dives in the ſea, but always appears again on the ſame ſpot. The two pilots, having got up to the ſtern of the Alceſté, came near the bacon, which they had no ſooner diſcovered, than they returned to the ſhark with more celerity than they had advanced. When they reached him, the ſhark was for proceeding on his route; but the pilots, ſwimming, one at his right, and the other at his left, exert all their endeavours to get before him; ſcarcely had they done this, when they return together, and come a ſecond time to the ſtern of the veſſel; they were now followed by the ſhark, who thus, by the ſagacity of his companions, was enabled to diſcover the prey deſigned for him.

"It has been ſaid of the ſhark, that he has a very keen ſcent; I noticed with very particular attention, (ſays Citizen Geoffroy) what paſſed when he came up cloſe to the bacon. It appeared to me, that he only obtained his information at the inſtant when his guides had, as it were, indicated it to him; then it was that he ſwam with the greateſt velocity, or rather made a ſpring to catch at it.—At firſt, he brought off a piece, without being entangled by the harpoon; but, at the ſecond attempt, the hook pierced into his left lip, and he was taken and hoiſted on board.

"It was not until two hours had elapſed, during which I was employed in the anatomy of this ſqualous fiſh, that I expreſſed my concern at not having ſeen more nearly the ſpecies of fiſh which became thus a volunteer in the ſervice of the ſhark: I was told, however, that it was eaſy to catch it, as it was certain that it had not quitted the environs of the ſhip; and in a few moments after, I had the pleaſure to find one handed to me, which I knew belonged to the pilot or *ſanſire* tribe, as the mariners call it, and to what is called the *gaſteroſteus ductor*, by naturaliſts.

"It would undoubtedly be curious (adds Citizen Geoffroy) to examine what intereſt could induce two animals, ſo different in their organization, their ſize, and their habits, to form this kind of aſſociation. Does the pilot feed on the excrements of the ſhark, as Citizen Boſc imagines; and, in order to find ſafety and protection near ſo voracious a ſpecies, can it have impoſed on itſelf the painful duties of domeſticity?"

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

AT one of the laſt meetings of this learned body was read a Paper of Dr. HERSCHELL's, on the Conſtruction of the Heavens. He took a very enlarged view of the ſidereal bodies compoſing the univerſe; and enumerated a great diverſity of parts that enter into the conſtruction of the heavens. The firſt ſpecies are inſulated ſtars, ſuch as the author conſiders our ſun, and all the brighteſt ſtars, which he ſuppoſes are nearly out of the reach of mutual gravitations; for, ſtating the annual parallax of Sirius at 1″, he calculates that Sirius and the Sun, if left alone, would be 33 millions of years in falling together, and that the action of the ſtars in the Milky Way, as well as others, would tend to protract this time much more. This learned aſtronomer conjectures, that inſulated ſtars alone are ſurrounded with planets. With reſpect to double ſtars, he thinks that they preſerve their relative diſtances by a periodical

periodical revolution round a common centre. The ſame theory he applies to triple, quadruple, and multiple ſyſtems of ſtars; and purſues his conjectures ſtill farther to cluſters and groups of ſtars, as well as to the nebulæ, ſome of which he thinks may be ſo diſtant, as for the rays of light to take two millions of years in travelling from them to our ſyſtem. This ſubject we ſhall reſume in a future number.

The Rev. Mr. HELLINS communicated a Paper on the Rectification of the Conic Sections, in ſeveral theorems, by means of infinite ſeries; each caſe was illuſtrated by a variety of examples.

At the ſame time were read, Obſervations on heat, and the action of bodies which intercept it, by M. PREVOT, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy at Geneva. This paper conſiſts chiefly of inferences from Dr. Herſchell's experiments on the tranſmiſſion of heat by different refracting mediums.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

The late Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS has given, in the Tranſactions of this Society, a very curious paper, containing obſervations on *Aphides*, with a view of ſhewing that they are the principal cauſe of blights in plants, and the ſole cauſe of the *honey-dew*.

The Aphis, or *blighter*, ſays this Author, forms a highly intereſting tribe of inſects. In point of number, the individuals of the ſeveral ſpecies compoſing it, ſurpaſs thoſe of any other genus in this country. They live entirely on vegetables, prefer young ſhoots, and often inſinuate themſelves into the very heart of the plant before they are diſcovered. But, for the moſt part they beſet the foliage, and are always found on the under ſide of the leaf, as being moſt tender, and as it affords them protection from the inclemency of the weather, and other injuries to which they would be otherwiſe expoſed: ſometimes, however, they beſet the root, and deſtroy the plant; but ſuch inſtances are rare.

Theſe inſects are more abundant in ſome years than others. In 1793 and 1798 they deſtroyed the hops. In 1794 the hops were free from them, but the peas and beans ſuffered very ſerious depredations. In 1798 the beans were almoſt univerſally cut off by them. They are often extremely injurious to plants in hot-houſes, green-houſes, and under frames.

Locuſts and caterpillars are furniſhed with ſtrong jaws: the Aphis is provided with a hollow pointed trunk, with which it pierce s the plant, and imbibes the juices; hence it becomes ſickly and exhauſted, being, in fact, bled to death. The Aphis, (ſays Mr. Curtis) comes into the world with its feet foremoſt, and this not at once, but time is given to the young Aphis to learn the uſe of its legs before it is entirely diſengaged from the mother. On the authority of M. Bonnet, we are told, that in this tribe of inſects a ſingle impregnation is ſufficient to produce many ſucceſſive generations: and, according to M. Reaumur, in five generations the produce of a ſingle Aphis would be more than five thouſand nine hundred and four million of individuals. At certain ſeaſons both males and females in moſt ſpecies of Aphides acquire wings. The very excrement of theſe curious inſects merits the attention of the naturaliſt: it is of a highly ſaccharine nature, and is, in fact, that ſhining clammy ſubſtance well known under the name of the *honey-dew*. Mr. Curtis goes on to ſhew that this ſubſtance cannot fall from the atmoſphere, as ſome authors have thought; nor iſſue from the plant, according to others: for, if it fell from the atmoſphere, it would cover every thing; whereas it is never found but on living plants: if it exuded from the plant, it would appear on all the leaves generally, and uniformly; inſtead of which its appearance is extremely irregular.

It appears that ſeaſons remarkable for the deſtructive influence of theſe inſects occur on the average once in four or ſix years; that they are increaſed by mild winters, and deſtroyed by ſevere ones: that they will bear immerſion for a conſiderable length of time without any apparent injury; and that nothing but ſmoke, in a confined place, has been found as a certain and effectual remedy againſt them.—It is worthy of notice, that this tribe of inſects is food to all the different ſpecies of *Coccinella*, or common Lady-bird: to theſe, therefore, we are indebted for the diminution of the number of Aphides. The Ichneumon fly is another formidable enemy to the Aphis; and ſo is the earwig, eſpecially to ſuch as reſide in the curled-up leaves of fruit-trees. Many ſoft-billed birds alſo generally feed on theſe inſects.

Mr. Curtis controverts the opinion that blights are brought by eaſterly winds, or that they take poſſeſſion only of ſickly plants; the Aphides do not ſwarm like bees or ants, and emigrate in large bodies, but each pair fly off together without waiting for any other. Detaching itſelf from the plant, each purſues a different route, intent on the great buſineſs of multiplying

tiplying its ſpecies; and ſettles on ſuch plants in the vicinity as are calculated to afford nouriſhment to its young.

The common green Aphis, which is ſo generally deſtructive, lives during the winter ſaſon on ſuch plants as it remained on in the autumn, either in its egg or perfect ſtate. If the weather be mild, it multiplies greatly on the herbage; as the ſpring advances, it acquires wings, and thus the buſineſs of increaſe is widely extended, as the winged Aphides, by hop-planters called the *fly*, may be ſeen from this period very generally ſitting on plants, and floating in the air in all directions.

This whole paper, to which the foregoing ſketch cannot do ſufficient juſtice, will amply pay the reader for the time he devotes to the peruſal of it.

From Mr. HOWARD's Account of a microſcopical Inveſtigation of ſeveral ſpecies of Pollen, &c. we learn that each grain of pollen in the anther is an organic body, variouſly conſtructed in various ſpecies:—that there exiſts in the grains of pollen, in a very eminent degree, that property of vegetables called irritability, which they are capable of retaining for a certain time after ſeparation from the anther:—that alcohol is the proper ſtimulus by which the irritability may be excited, and the texture of the pollen in ſome manner developed. Mr. Howard concludes by obſerving that the following ſubjects ſeem to merit future attention and inquiry.

1. In what parts of vegetables, in general, the pollen is to be found.

2. In what reſpects that which is ſecreted on the anther, differs from that which is contained in the root, ſeed, or ſap.

3. Whether the germ or embryo of the ſeed contains it previouſly to the impregnation.

4. In what manner the pollen of plants in general will be acted upon by the liquor from the nectary, when expoſed to it under certain circumſtances.

5. To inveſtigate the varieties in form and ſtructure of the different ſpecies of pollen, and to examine how far they agree or differ in the ſeveral ſpecies of each genus, and genera of each natural order.

The volume now before us contains, beſides the papers already noticed, twenty-three others on ſubjects connected with natural hiſtory and botany, which, however, do not admit of abridgment. The obſervations of Sir H. C. Engleſield on ſome remarkable ſtrata of flint in a chalk-pit in the Iſle of Wight, will entertain the general reader. The ſtudent in conchology will meet with much inſtruction from Mr. William Wood's Obſervations on the hinges of Britiſh bivalve ſhells. And General Davies's deſcription of the Menura Superba, a bird of New South Wales, ſeems very accurate and intereſting.

The plates accompanying this volume are numerous, beautifully engraved, and highly coloured.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MATTHIAS KOOP's (JAMES-STREET, WESTMINSTER) *for manufacturing* PAPER *from* STRAW, HAY, THISTLES, WASTE *and* REFUSE *of* HEMP *and* FLAX, *and different* KINDS *of* WOOD *and* BARK, *fit for* PRINTING *and other uſeful* PURPOSES.

FOR each pound of ſtraw or hay a pound and a half of quicklime is to be diſſolved, in about a gallon or six quarts of river water. The hay or ſtraw is to be cut into portions about two inches in length, then boiled in a conſiderable quantity of water, viz. about two gallons to a pound of materials, for three quarters of an hour. It is then to be macerated in the ſolution of lime and water, for five, ſix, ſeven, or more days, taking care to agitate the maſs, by frequently ſtirring and turning it over. At the end of this time the lime-water is to be drawn off, and the materials to be waſhed very clean, and boiled in a large portion of clean river water. This part of the operation is to be repeated, and, for the ſake of improving the colour of the paper, one pound of diſſolved chryſtals of ſoda or potaſh may be uſed to every thirty-ſix pounds of ſtraw or hay. When the materials are preſſed out of the water, the manufacture of them into paper may be proceeded with by the uſual and well-known proceſſes. In ſome caſes the Patentee has thought it adviſeable to ſuffer the materials to ferment and heat before they were reduced to a pulp. This, however, will always depend upon the warmth of the ſeaſon.

When thiſtles are uſed, they are to be cut down at the time when the bloom begins to fall, to be dried, and reduced into lengths of two inches; and then the ſame proceſs to be made uſe of as has been already deſcribed with regard to the ſtraw and hay.

The manufacture from wood, bark, refuſe hemp, and flax, is carried on by ſimilar proceſſes. The wood is to be reduced into ſhavings, and the outſide rough bark is to be firſt ſcraped away. Wood containing much turpentine or reſinous matter cannot be beneficially made into paper.

Mr. Koops does not mean to reſt his invention upon the excluſive uſe of ſoft water: he lays claim to his privileges, although it ſhould be hereafter found that ſpring-water is equally adapted to the purpoſes before mentioned.

Obſervation.—Since our examination of the ſpecification, the particulars of which we have now detailed, we have learnt that a nobleman is at this moment engaged in a courſe of experiments upon a vegetable ſubſtance, known in many countries by the name of *Couch*, hoping to be able to make paper from it.

MR. ROBT. DICKINSON'S (LONG-ACRE) *for a new or improved* METHOD *of fixing* STRAPS *of and to* SADDLES, *to which the* GIRTHS *are uſually made faſt or buckle.*

This invention conſiſts in the application of the power of a lever to a ſpring which is attached, by means of ſcrews or rivets, to a plate of metal that is fixed to the upper or under ſide of the bar of the ſaddle-tree. There are two of theſe ſprings in correſpondent ſituations upon the oppoſite bar of the ſaddle-tree, to which ſtraps are attached for the purpoſe of faſtening the ends of the girths; obſtacles are, however, wiſely placed to prevent the lever from being overdrawn.

The Patentee mentions the following advantages as certain effects of this invention. By drawing the buckles of the girth with more or leſs force, the reaction of the ſaid ſprings upon the levers, and conſequently upon the ſtraps, cauſes the girth to be applied with any deſired firmneſs or tenſion; at the ſame time that the elaſticity of the ſaid ſprings affords a degree of eaſe and liberty for the horſe to breathe and perform his various movements with much leſs conſtraint, and a greater degree of comfort and eaſe than can be had when the girth is applied and fixed in the uſual manner.

MR. BENJAMIN COLLINS'S (NEW SARUM) *for a* CEPHALIC SNUFF, *being a* REMEDY *for moſt* DISORDERS *in the* HEAD, *which it purges, ſtrengthens the* NERVES, *and revives the* SPIRITS.

To the beſt ſnuff made from Virginia leaf tobacco, add one-twelfth part of roſeat rappee ſnuff, and a ſmall quantity of the true maccabaw; herbs, betony, eye-bright, marjoram, thyme-ſyriac, flowers of marum-ſyriac equal quantities, dried and made into a fine powder, to which add the one-twentieth part of the leaves of aſſari, dried and powdered in like manner; alſo Eaſt India cloves one-fiftieth part, eſſential oils of cinnamon, nutmegs, lavender, and balſam of Peru, a ſmall quantity of each. Theſe ingredients muſt be all well mixed, and put into an earthen pan, for four days, and then an ounce of *eau-de-luce* with a little orange-flower, lavender, and roſe-water, are to be added to each pound of ſnuff. It muſt be kept in bottles, and a pinch to be uſed as occaſion may require.

DR. G. F. BAUER'S (SWITHIN'S-LANE) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* CONSTRUCTION *of* CARRIAGES, *and the* WHEELS *of* CARRIAGES.

The principles of this invention cannot be comprehended without referring to the drawings annexed to it; the advantages reſulting from it the Patentee deſcribes in the following manner:—Firſt, machines made according to this plan are much lighter, without loſing any thing in ſolidity; ſecondly, the friction is conſiderably diminiſhed; and, thirdly, in the ſuperior degree of elaſticity which attaches to carriages made after his plan.

MR. THOMAS FRYER'S (HALIFAX) *for a* METHOD *of manufacturing and finiſhing* GOODS *from* COTTON, COTTON *and* WOOLLEN, COTTON *and* SILK, COTTON *and* LINEN, *or* COTTON *and* MOHAIR, *in ſuch Manner as to make the ſame appear as if covered with* ERMINE *or* FUR, *and in Imitation thereof.*

This method conſiſts in the following particulars. Firſt, After the cloth has been woven, it is to be rubbed with pumice-ſtone boards covered with emery, or metal blades, ſo as to remove or deſtroy the knots or knobs upon the ſurface thereof. Secondly, it is then to be ſinged or ſheared, and afterwards raiſed with cards or teazles to a ſhag, which appears like fur or ermine, which finiſhes the proceſs for manufacturing the ſort of goods already deſcribed.

MR.

MR. DEARBORN'S (BOSTON) *for* STEEL-YARDS.

Are ſaid to promiſe to be of great utility. On theſe, pieces of ordnance weighing 8000 pounds are eaſily ſuſpended and accurately weighed. The whole apparatus is ſo compact, that two men may readily tranſport it on a hand-barrow to any diſtance. In the ordinary mode of weighing with ſcales, a great number of weights muſt be twice handled, and the common beams could ſcarcely be made ſtrong enough to ſuſtain ſo great a weight, as is eaſily managed with theſe ſteel-yards.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Continued from Page 561, *Vol. XIII.*

[In the latter leaf (on which was the direction indorſed) was that which ſeems to be intended as a cover to the other leaf as incloſed.]

HONEST WAT,

I Refer you for news to the incloſed, which I beſeech you to take care to ſend. Only I had forgot to ſay, that here is a peſtilent libel got hither, called I think Obſervations, which ſo takes their malicious humours, that they mean to print it here again, with ſome alteration, to make the ſenſe plainer in ſome places. For they ſay it is all printed. The author who ere he bee had a mind to curry favour here ſure, at leaſt he hath made his court as much as if he had. Your laſt letter of the 6th gave great ſatisfaction to your friends, and ſo forth.

For I muſt cut ſhort off, being in danger of loſing my dinner with ſtaying to intreat you not to forget aſſuring my dear confidant I can never forget her nor our children nor our friends.

28th June when I write, when it will at the poſt-houſe I cannot tell.

The latter of the encloſed letters, with one in it, was thus, in another hand from both the former.

For Mr. John Williams.

HOND. SIR, *London.*

A friend of mine begs the favour of you to cauſe enquiry for one Mr. Wilſon. I think he was factor for an Iriſh bankrupt marchand, and if you can find him deliver this letter to him, if you cannot hear of him 'tis no great matter, for 'tis only the importunity of my friend that obliges me to give you this impertinent meſſage, for which I beg pardon, and am,

Your moſt humble Servant,

J. BRIOT.

This laſt June, 1690.

Pray write no news.

In this was incloſed that which follows, which ſeems to be all but the ſuperſcription of the ſame hand with the outer-caſe of 30 June, 1690, and is part in cipher, which I decipher between the lines.

For John Wilſon, Merchand, theſe 30 *June*, 90.

SIR,

I am ſorry to find your letters come as irregularly to me as it ſeems myne do to you. By laſt poſt I had non from you, but was glad to know by ****** ||*** (Sir Will. Sharp) ***, who left you only 10 days ago, that you was welle, this was comfortable newes to your poor friends heir. You will ſie or hear from one Mr. *******, alias (Braidy Cunningham) ********, who is to ſettle a correſpondence by a nearer and ſurer way—you may truſt him. Ther is one ********* (M. Mathews) who will ſie you, and is ordered to follow your directions, as alſo ********* (Col. Philpot) whom you are deſired to truſt in what he will tell you, of his having ******* for (a commiſſion raiſing a regiment) ******** ********. It has been writ twice to ****** (Queen) that Wilſon is ſhortly to return, but that comeing only from Clarendon and that gang, it is believed they deſyr to be rid of him, and that there is a trick in ther deſign, thus ******* (Queen), who therefore deſyres him to be more on his guard with theſe people. The gentlewoman who came laſt here, and ſaw you ten days ago, informs us that our intereſt in ****** (Scotland) is all wrong, and that little is to be truſted to the promiſes that were made us, it not being in the power of the ****** ******* (three Commiſſioners) to do what they promiſed, you are therefore deſired to be on your guarde with them,

Money
them in what regards *******. Your friends are well, and much in pain when you miss a post. I am, as you know,

Most entirely your's,

AND. CADRIERES.

To the Right Honourable Sir Henry Capel, one of their Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Counsel, at the Earl of Essex House, St. James's Square, London.

HONOURED SIR, *July* 26, 1690.

Your Honour's letter of July 24, with the pacquet incloſed, I received here this morning, and finding the cipher not hard, I have this day diſpatched it. And return the whole pacquet as it came. But thought fit to tranſcribe that in cipher (with the deciphering between the leaves) that I might not deface the original. But I muſt obſerve to you, that it is written in two diſtinct ciphers (part in one and part in the other. It appears manifeſtly, by ſome particular ſpellings and otherwiſe) to be written by a Scotchman. By Wilſon (in the letter) I gueſs he means the King. But Wilſon, in one of the ſuperſcriptions, I take to be ſome counterfeit name, as alſo the ſubſcriptions of J. Briot and And. Cadriere. The pacquet I preſume was not intended to be carried to Cardigan, but was to have been enquired for (by the name of Mr. Owen) at the poſt-houſe in London.

And it may perhaps be adviſeable to take notice at the poſt-houſe who comes to enquire for a letter for Mr. Owen. The dates (being written in France) are to be underſtood according to their ſtile, 10 days earlier than our's That of June 28 (which is our June 16) is, I ſuppoſe, written ironically, for a diſguiſe. Wherein y^t of *his eyes being bad, &c.* whereby ye poſt was gone *before he could perfectly read it*, I ſuppoſe is meant of its being written in cipher, which required ſome time to decipher it. And by *Wilſon's being factor for an Iriſh bankrupt marchand*, may poſſibly import the King's acting in the room of the late King James. But you, however, who better underſtand circumſtances than I do, may better judge of the import of the letter than I can direct, and of the perſons here mentioned.

I am, Sir,

Your Honour's very humble ſervant,

JOHN WALLIS.

In theſe obſervations of Dr. Wallis, relative to the packet of intercepted letters, communicated by Mr. Philips, we have a ſpecimen of that ſagacity, or talent for happy conjecture, by which, joined to that of patient and truly philoſophical inveſtigation, the Doctor was ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. Judgment alone, however tutored and improved by habits of geometrical analyſis, would never have enabled Dr. Wallis to unravel the meaning of cyphers ſo often changed, and ſo very intricate and perplexed as, he tells us, the French had contrived to make them, if to a ſound and vigorous underſtanding he had not united a brilliant and happy fancy. The art of decyphering is the joint reſult of judgment and imagination. It is an inſtance or example of the true method of philoſophical inveſtigation, in which a courſe of experiment and induction is ſomewhat narrowed and prepared by hypothetical theory.—Of hypothetical theories, ſuggeſted to the ſagacious mind of Dr. Wallis, many, no doubt, were thoſe which he was forced to reject before he diſcovered the true key to the lock: the ſyſtem with which the whole letter to be unfolded completely tallied—the fancy was to be kept long on the ſtretch as well as the reaſoning faculty—memory too, or the power of recollection, for the purpoſe of calling the aid of facts, was alſo to be kept in full play. In ſhort, it was not lightly, or without reaſon, that LEIBNITZ, ſpeaking of the ſucceſs of Dr. Wallis, "in decyphering the moſt intricate and difficult writings, and diſcovering the mind of the writer in ſpite of every method that art could deviſe to prevent it, ſays, "that it was the greateſt inſtance ever known of the force and penetration of the human underſtanding." It may be obſerved, however, that the language of Leibnitz, on this ſubject, is too ſtrong. Dr. Wallis was neither able, nor pretended to be able, to explain every thing wrapped up in the myſtery of cypher on cypher, or cypher, as we may ſay, with cypher. In ſeveral of the letters ſubmitted to his penetration, a figure or character was ſometimes uſed for whole words, and, to involve the matter in ſtill further perplexity, there was here and there interſperſed what decypherers call a NULL, or figure or character, without any meaning. In a letter to the Earl of Nottingham, dated Oxford, Jan. 5, 1694, the Doctor ſays, "I muſt beg your Lordſhip's pardon, that I have not hitherto been able to decypher the papers you ſent me for that purpoſe. I have beſtowed true pains upon them (of which it is no uſe to complain, ſince this will not make the matter eaſier) and have made it almoſt my whole ſtudy and employment, by day and by night, ever ſince, without being able to accompliſh it; and, I find, I muſt beſtow

beſtow a great deal more, if ever I do. Your Lordſhip underſtands cyphers ſo well, as not to think it a buſineſs of one ſitting (I ſhould have ſaid of one day or week) to decypher a new cypher, ſo intricate as this, without a key. I have been thinking, more than once, of giving it up, as infeaſible: but I ſhall, with your Lordſhip's leave, ſpend a week or two more upon it before I give it up as deſperate: and if, after all, I muſt be obliged to leave it, your honour will at leaſt pity me, for having beſtowed ſo much labour in vain." This letter, however, the Doctor maſtered by perſeverance, though the decyphering of it, as we find him writing to Lord Nottingham ſoon after, was the reſult of *ten weeks'* hard ſtudy. "I hope (the Doctor continues) your Lordſhip will think this, with what I have done, which every body could not do, of this kind, for two years laſt paſt, may deſerve a better recompence than a few good words: for, really my Lord, it is a hard ſervice, requiring much labour as well as ſkill." In another letter to Lord Nottingham, he ſays, "I am not idle, though I cannot yet give ſuch an account of the papers ſent as I could wiſh. I have already employed above ſeven weeks upon them, and have ſtudied hard thereupon eight or ten hours in a day, or more than ſo very often, which, in a buſineſs of this nature, is hard ſervice for one of my years (the Doctor was then upwards of ſeventy) unleſs I would crack my brains at it. It was a ſaying of King Charles I. "that it was ſome ſkill, at leaſt, to know when a game is loſt",* and ſo it is in decyphering, when it is not to be done, or not without more trouble than the thing is worth.—They do ſo often change their cyphers (he ſays, in ſpeaking of another letter) and their methods of cyphering, and make them now ſo very intricate, (finding ſo many of them have been diſcovered) that even to myſelf it ſeems more ſtrange that I can decypher *any* than that I miſs of *ſome*, which I thought neceſſary thus to ſignify, that your Lordſhip may not impute the delay to want of attention to his Majeſty's ſervice."

* Mr. Hume, when he was informed that all New England, with the adjoining provinces, was in arms, immediately ſaid of the conteſt with America, "The game is up!" That the game was loſt, was not diſcovered by the Britiſh Miniſtry till ſeven years after.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

WE learn with great pleaſure, that the *rage* for the dotting ſtyle of engraving, which, to the excluſion of good ſenſe and good taſte, has ſo long predominated, is on the decline, and the line engraving is now attaining its deſerved pre-eminence. This revolution, and, we may add, reformation in the arts may have been in a degree accelerated by the importation of Raphael Morghen's exquiſite engraving of the Laſt Supper, from Leonardo de Vinci—a print which we again recommend to the ſtudy of all thoſe young artiſts who have the laudable ambition of holding a high rank in their profeſſion, and wiſh to engrave for poſterity, as well as the day in which they live.

This change of public opinion will form a kind of æra in the fine arts, though it muſt at the ſame time be recollected, that when the taſte for this *fan-painting* ſtyle was at the higheſt, and the greateſt encouragement given to this coloured furniture, the beſt line-engraved prints preſerved their ſuperiority, and, with thoſe that could judge, increaſed in their value. In the works of Marc Antonio, Bolſwert, Voſterman, Gerard Audran, Jac. Freii, Hogarth, Strange, Woollett, Bartolozzi, &c. &c. there is a maſculine firmneſs and vigour which is not to be attained by the dotted manner: for whatever they gain in poliſh and delicacy, they loſe in force and ſpirit. A knife may be poliſhed untill its edge is loſt. When nothing is attempted but *prettineſſes*, the arts can never attain that elevation, of which the great artiſts of other times have proved they are capable.

N. Bonaparte. From a Picture painted from the life, by Appiana at Milan; engraved by F. Bartolozzi.

Bonaparte we never ſaw; but, from the deſcriptions of thoſe who have, he has a thinking face, and as ſuch it is here pourtrayed. The head is very finely drawn, and highly characteriſtic; and though the body

body is not quite ſo accurately delineated, it is by much the beſt portrait we have ſeen of the Firſt Conſul, and is altogether a very fine print.

Bonaparte, accompanied by General Berthier, at the Battle of Marengo, the moment of Victory. J. Boze pinxit. Anthony Cardon ſculpt. dedicated to M. Otto.

It is known that Bonaparte at the battle of Marengo wore a plain grey coat, which was ſhot through in ſeveral parts; and it is alſo known that with his uſual ſpirit and activity, he expoſed himſelf to great danger:—but this holyday-painter has tricked him out in a full dreſs, with as much apparent unconcern at what is paſſing, as if he were at a review of a number of boys *playing at ſoldiers*. General Berthier alſo, being quite at his eaſe and at full leiſure, is with the moſt agreeable, gentlemanly air, preparing to dance a minuet.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Scott del. et ſculpt. Dedicated to the ancient and honourable Society of Free Maſons.

This is a very fine engraving, and, though the portrait does not reſemble any of thoſe which have been hitherto engraved, it is very like the Prince.

Sir Sidney Smith. R. K. Porter pinxit. W. Say ſculpt.

In our July retroſpect of the pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy, we noticed this portrait; but we could not notice it with much praiſe. The print is, however, in every reſpect much ſuperior to the picture, and may be claſſed as a very reſpectable engraving of the Hero of Egypt.

Four Prints, from Paintings by H. Singleton.

1. *The Aſſault and Taking of Seringapatam.—Cardon ſculpt.*
2. *The laſt Effort and Fall of Tippoo Sultaun.—Schiavonetti ſculpt.*
3. *The Body of Tippoo Sultaun recogniſed by his Family. Cardon ſculpt.*
4. *The Surrender of the two Sons of Tippoo Sultaun. Schiavonetti ſculpt.*

The affairs of the Eaſt have been and are ſo much the ſubject of public curioſity and converſation, that theſe four engravings muſt excite conſiderable intereſt. With reſpect to the firſt, it ſtrikes us as not diſplaying much knowledge of military tactics. Though never engaged in *the claſh of arms*, and abhorring *the drum's diſcordant ſound*, we have always underſtood that ſoldiers act in concert, i. e. in great bodies, cloſely compacted together: the figures in this print are too much ſeparated, and give the idea of a few looſe diſorderly fellows ſtorming a great city ſingle-handed.

The ſecond print is in a very ſuperior ſtyle; it is the fight in the porch of Tippoo's palace, and repreſents the ferocious Sultaun on the ground, aiming the laſt blow with his ſcymiter at the ſoldier who attempted to deſpoil him of ſome of his valuable habiliments.

The third print is in ſome reſpects ſuperior to any of the others; but the contrivance of the ballance, &c. &c. is, perhaps, rather too obvious.

The fourth is deſigned with judgment and taſte, and does Mr. Singleton great credit. The air of the young Princes and their attendants are eminently intereſting, and the whole ſubject very well conceived and well expreſſed. The whole ſeries are admirably engraved, and, taken in every point of view, are four as handſome and intereſting furniture-prints as we have ſeen.

The Battle of Marengo, at that period of the Action when General Deſſaix expired in the arms of the Son of the Conſul Lebrun. Painted by D. Pellegrini. Engraved by N. Schiavonetti.

This deſign is rather affected: there is a great deal of what may be called *French* in it; the whole is pervaded by too minute and laboured attention to little things, which always impoveriſhes hiſtorical painting. The gentlemen engaged in the battle have excellent boots, and ſwords, and feathers; their leather breeches alſo fit them admirably well; but there wants character, effect, and intereſt.

Coriolan et Veturie; ou, le Reſpect Filial.—Peint par Lebarbier. Gravé par Aveil.

A poor deſign, engraved in a dry iron manner.

Jupiter et Antiope. Gravé par Audouin, d'après le Tableau Original d'Antonio Allegri du le Correg) faiſant partie de la Collection du Muſée Central.

This is very ſteely, and has not any reſemblance to the manner of the maſter.

Venus Desarmant L'Amour. Robert Levere pinxit. Henri del. Auguſtus Deſmoyers ſculpt.

A nothing!

Mr. Girtin's *Eidometropolis* at Spring Gardens is very well attended, and, conſidered in all its points, may fairly be placed in the very firſt claſs among the productions

tions in this new and extraordinary appropriation of perſpective to painting. The artiſt, it ſeems, did not take the common way of meaſuring and reducing the objects, but truſted to his eye, and has by this means given a moſt picturesque diſplay of the objects that he has thus brought into his great circle; and, added to this, he has generally paid particular attention to repreſenting the objects of the hue with which they appear in nature, and, by that means, greatly heightened the illuſion. For example, the view towards the eaſt appears through a ſort of miſty medium, ariſing from the fires of the forges, manufactories, &c. which gradually leſſens as we ſurvey the weſtern extremity. Blackfriars-bridge is a prominent object; and St. Paul's riſes with moſt majeſtic dignity above all ſurrounding buildings. Though the Temple-gardens, and ſome other parts, are of a much brighter tint than the general maſſes, the whole is in harmony, and the eye is not hurt by ſpots. The water is pellucid, and, contrary to what we have generally ſeen in pictures of this deſcription, varies in its colour; that near the ſhore very properly partaking of the hue of the earth beneath. The craft upon the river is boldly and forcibly relieved: the figures in Blackfriars-road, where there is a ring ſurrounding two pugiliſts, are correctly repreſented; and the horſes, aſſes, &c. have great ſpirit. The apparent ſpace which the objects ſeem to occupy, and their relative ſize, gives them the appearance of being much larger than they really are. The perſon who attends the viſitors meaſured one of the figures, which proved to be only four inches high; and, to determine a diſpute whether ſome earthen chimney-pots that are on one of the houſes, were three or four feet long, did the ſame by them, and they proved to be no more than ſix inches! The front of the Albion mills would have been better if it had been more kept down in colour. Weſtminſter-bridge we ſuſpect to be more circular than it is in nature. The two towers of Weſtminſter-abbey appear in one maſs, which deſtroys that lightneſs and air which conſtitute a leading beauty in the building.—From the point of view in which it is taken it is probably a true repreſentation; but a licence is allowed to painters as well as poets; and where a picturesque effect can be produced, a trifling deviation would, in a picture of this deſcription, be overlooked, or forgiven. On the whole, we conſider it as the connoiſſeur's panorama, and hope the young and very meritorious artiſt will obtain the approbation to which he is ſo juſtly entitled.

Mr. Bromley, whoſe admirable engraving of the Siege of Valenciennes, of Shakeſpeare's Seven Ages, &c. &c. we noticed in a former Retroſpect, intends, as we have been informed, to be a candidate for the rank of an Aſſociate of the Royal Academy. The two other candidates, we believe, are a Mr. Rhodes and a Mr. Warren.

Every lover of the Fine Arts will feel regret when they hear a report, which, we fear, is founded in truth, that Mr. Bartolozzi, who has ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this country, is very ſhortly to quit it, to reſide in Portugal.—If our young engravers would ſtudy ſome of his beſt works, and conſider correct drawing as the firſt requiſite in this branch of the arts, and endeavour, *ſedulouſly endeavour*, to be as correct as he was, we ſhould ſay of this venerable patriarch of his profeſſion, "*Though abſent, he ſtill ſpeaketh.*"

Sir Francis Burdett's portrait, now painting by Thomas Laurence, Eſq. R.A. is, we are informed, to be engraved by J. G. Walker, of Hammerſmith.

Mr. I. T. Smith's Engravings from the ornaments and decorations diſcovered on the walls of the Houſe of Commons go on rapidly, and are finiſhed in a ſtyle that does great credit to the artiſt, and gives a very compleat and accurate idea of the originals from which they are copied.—His liſt of ſubſcribers is highly reſpectable and very numerous; and the prints, with the Explanation by Mr. Hawkins, will be publiſhed in the beginning of next year. In the reſearches that have been made to elucidate the ancient ſtate of Weſtminſter (which forms a part of the volume) they have found ſeveral curious Roman ornaments, and Roman bricks, which corroborate the opinion of ſeveral antiquaries, that, as there was a temple dedicated to Diana on the ſcite of St. Paul's Cathedral, there was a temple dedicated to Apollo in Weſtminſter. The ornaments, &c. were found about ſix feet below the foundation of an ancient building, and are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Smith, No. 36, Newman-ſtreet.

Mr. Earlom's *Liber Veritatis*, conſiſting of copies from Claude's beautiful drawings, is worthy of the artiſt, and we cannot give it much higher praiſe; but it

it deſerves more particular notice than we have now room to pay it; we therefore reſerve our remarks until the next month's Retroſpect.

The immenſe Muſeum of Paris, which is already ſo rich in the unrivalled productions plundered from other nations, is on the eve of being very conſiderably augmented. Various objects appertaining to the fine arts, brought from Egypt, Greece, and Italy, are now at *Chalons ſur Saone* (ſixty-five leagues from Paris), where they wait the opening of the canals, which will take place in a few weeks, to be conveyed by water to the capital. They are entruſted to the care of Joſeph Gregoire, an artiſt and a man of letters of a diſtinguiſhed reputation. We ſubjoin a catalogue of this very intereſting and conſiderable collection:

STATUES.

1. Ceres, a coloſſal ſtatue—2. Melpomene, ditto—3. Auguſtus, a ſtatue of the natural ſize—4. Septimius Severus—5. Domitian—6. A Faun, ſeated—7. Alexander—8. Tethys on ſhip-board—9. Atlas—10. Leucothöe—11. A Peaſant flaying a deer—12. Euripides, ſeated—13. A captive King—14. One of the Daughters of Niobe—15. A Hero—16. Urania—17. Apollo—18. Melpomene—19. A woman in an erect poſture—20. A Fiſherman—21. A Satyr—22. Agrippina—23. A Grecian Hero—24. An Egyptian Woman, in baſaltes—25. Hermaphrodita repoſing, in marble—26. A Child playing with a Swan—27. A Statue of the Nile, repoſing—28. Apollo leaning on a Griffin—29. An Egyptian Statue in Phrygian marble—30. Poppæa, ditto—31. A Greek Fecialis, or Herald—32. A River-god, repoſing—33. An Egyptian Antinous, antique red marble—34. An Egyptian idol, in Oriental alabaſter—35. The ſame ſubject, in antique black marble—36. An Eſculapius—37. Cupid—38. Pallas—39. An Oſiris—40. The ſame ſubject—41. The ſame, in red granite—42. An Iſis, in baſaltes—43. A captive King, in Egyptian ſpotted marble—44. A Wreſtler, in black marble—45. Pallas—46. Orpheus—47. Venus—48. A Nymph—49. Otho—50. Antinous, with the attributes of Hercules—51. Cœneus—52. Cephalus, ſeated, in granite—53. An Egyptian idol, having the phallus on its head, employed in the ſacrifices to Iſis—54. A ſmall Egyptian Idol, kneeling—55. An Egyptian Prieſteſs.

BUSTS.

1. A Young Man, with a creſcent in bronze on his forehead—2. Jupiter Serapis—3. An infant Mercury—4. Trajanus.—5. A Roman, unknown—6. A Philoſopher—7. A Muſe—8. Volumianus—9. Pallas, of a coloſſal ſize—10. A Faun—11. A Bacchante—12. A Female, unknown—13. Demoſthenes—14. Jupiter Serapis, in baſaltes, the head in bronze—15. Julius Cæſar—16. A Faun—17. Ptolemy, in bronze—18. Agrippina, in marble—19. Fauſtina—20. Gallienus—21. Alexander—22. Cicero—23. Nero—24. Tiberius—25. Trajanus—26. Domitianus—27. Commodus—28. Gallienus—29. Antinous, in the form of Oſiris—30. Severus—31. Alexander—32. A Faun—33. Voluſianus—34. Nerva—35. Oelius Cæſar—36. Urania.

CAPITALS OF HERMETIC COLUMNS.

1. A Faun, in antique red marble—2. Jupiter, in marble—3. Xenocrates—4. A Philoſopher—5. Xenophon—6. Miltiades—7. Hannibal.

DIFFERENT OBJECTS OF SCULPTURE.

1. 2. Two Sphinxes, in baſaltes, with the ſocles in porphiry—3. A Lion, in baſaltes—4. A bath, in antique red marble—5. 6. Two columns, in flowered alabaſter—7. An antique Candelabre, formerly belonging to the priory of Malta—8. 9. 10. 11. Four Columns, in red porphiry—12. An Obeliſk, in red granite, twenty-ſeven feet in height—13. 14. Two large bowls, in flowered alabaſter—15. A large antique tripod—16. A Vaſe, in baſaltes—17. 18. 19. Three Girandoles—20. A large Vaſe—21. 22. 23. 24. Four large antique Slabs—25. 26. Two Funereal Urns—27. 28. Two Curule Chairs, in marble—29. A Tripod—30. A Sarcophagus.

BAS-RELIEFS.

1. A Sacrifice—2. Ulyſſes conſulting Tireſias—3. Conjugal Concord—4. Combat between Hercules and Apollo—5. An antique Repaſt—6. A Woman ſacrificing—7. A Maſk, Fauns, and Satyrs—8. Pallas ſeated on a Serpent—9. Ceres—10. Claudia Stella, ſeated in a car drawn by two kids—11. The ſame, drawn by two does—12. The ſame, drawn by two wild boars—13. Ajax and Caſſandra—14. An infant Bacchus in the arms of a Nymph—15. Fauns holding the thyrſus—16. Four Genii—17. A Feaſt of Bacchus—18. Three Naiads—19. Judgment of Paris—20. Eſculapius—21. Prometheus and Minerva—22. Diana and a winged Female—23. Apollo and the Graces—24. Hercules and Cerberus—25. A Combat between two Heroes—26. A Libation—27. Antinous—28. A comic Performer in the act of declamation—29. A ſacrifice to Veſta—30. An infant Bacchus—31. Tranſmigration, of five figures—32. Three rural Divinities—33. A Woman holding a Hare.

VARIOUS OBJECTS.

1. Two caſes of Muſic, for Paeſiello—2. Two ditto, for the Conſervatory of Muſic—3. Thirteen caſes of antique architectural ornaments—4. Ten caſes of marble, with the moulds of eight fine antique figures—5. Six cartoon Drawings, by Raphael and Dominichino—6. Four Paintings of St Louis at Rome—7. Twenty-two Paintings from Rome—8. Four

—8. Four cases of Paintings, by Raphael—9. Ten cases of Egyptian Antiquities—10. A case of astronomical Lenses—11. A large antique Candelabre—12. Six cases, containing a variety of objects—13. Fifteen cases of Natural History—14. Thirty-eight cases of Greek, Arabic, and Syriac printing-types—15. Fifteen ditto of modern types.

In addition to these objects there are twenty-three living animals.

An Academy of the Fine Arts has been recently established in Paris by the brothers Piranesi, distinguished artists of Rome, under the immediate protection and patronage of the French Government. It is situated in the ancient college of Navarre, a large and splendid building, which the First Consul has granted for the purpose of this establishment; and is on a very extensive scale, being divided into seven classes, the productions of which will form a new branch of national industry and commerce. It has already attracted a considerable number of artists of distinguished talents from various parts of Europe, each of whom is at liberty to choose the pursuit the best adapted to the attainments he has acquired in the fine arts.

In the first class, paintings of every description, whether in oil, *gouache*, or aquatinta, are executed. Among these are comprehended historical pictures, copies after the pictures of the best masters, copies after paintings *in fresco*, &c.

The second class comprehends all kinds of sculpture, whether in marble or in any other substance employed in sculpture; models in plaster of Paris or in *terra cotta*; casts in bronze, silver, or gold; monuments; groups; statues; copies after Grecian and Roman antiques; bas-reliefs; ornaments in the style of those of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, in the times of the splendour of the arts; candelabres; copies after the bronzes of Herculaneum, &c.

In the third class all kinds of architecture, buildings, internal and external decorations, models of the finest ancient and modern monuments, &c. are executed.

The fourth comprehends the execution of paintings of natural history and landscapes. In the latter the finest prospects in every known part of the globe are executed.

In the fifth all kinds of engravings are performed, such as engravings of paintings and drawings of every description, of architecture, ornaments, decorations, ruins, landscapes, &c.

In the sixth *scagliola* are executed for the internal and external decoration of buildings, for chimnies, frizes, &c.

The seventh and last class comprehends the engraving of cameos and intaglios, impressions from the gems of all the Cabinets of Europe, engraved shells, &c.

Three hundred pupils are to be distributed among these seven classes, and three medals annually awarded to the pupils of each class, to excite emulation. A library is forming, together with a printing-house, for the printing of all works relative to the fine arts.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only List that can be useful to the public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

ASTRONOMY.

The Celestial Companion; or, Projections in Plano of the Starry Heavens: accompanied by Observations explanatory of their Use, and a Treatise containing the Elements of Astronomy; the whole intended to facilitate and promote the Study of that Science, by Robert Woolsey, Gent.

DRAMA.

The Wife of a Million, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal of Norwich, &c. by Francis Latham.

EDUCATION.

English Composition in a Method entirely new, by the Rev. G. G. Scragg, 12mo. 177 pages.

GEOGRAPHY.

—An Epitome of Geography, arranged after a new Manner, and enlivened by References to Ancient and Modern History; second Edition, with considerable Additions and Improvements, by John Evans, A. M. 12mo.

Geography for the Use of Schools: divided into three Parts: 1. a Synopsis of Geography,

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The immenſe Muſeum of Paris, which is already ſo rich in the unrivalled productions plundered from other nations, is on the eve of being very conſiderably augmented. Various objects appertaining to the fine arts, brought from Egypt, Greece, and Italy, are now at *Chalons ſur Saone* (ſixty-five leagues from Paris), where they wait the opening of the canals, which will take place in a few weeks, to be conveyed by water to the capital. They are entruſted to the care of Joſeph Gregoire, an artiſt and a man of letters of a diſtinguiſhed reputation. We ſubjoin a catalogue of this very intereſting and conſiderable collection:

STATUES.

1. Ceres, a coloſſal ſtatue—2. Melpomene, ditto—3. Auguſtus, a ſtatue of the natural ſize—4. Septimius Severus—5. Domitian—6. A Faun, ſeated—7. Alexander—8. Tethys on ſhip-board—9. Atlas—10. Leucothöe—11. A Peaſant flaying a deer—12. Euripides, ſeated—13. A captive King—14. One of the Daughters of Niobe—15. A Hero—16. Urania—17. Apollo—18. Melpomene—19. A woman in an erect poſture—20. A Fiſherman—21. A Satyr—22. Agrippina—23. A Grecian Hero—24. An Egyptian Woman, in baſaltes—25. Hermaphrodita repoſing, in marble—26. A Child playing with a Swan—27. A Statue of the Nile, repoſing—28. Apollo leaning on a Griffin—29. An Egyptian Statue in Phrygian marble—30. Poppæa, ditto—31. A Greek Fecialis, or Herald—32. A River-god, repoſing—33. An Egyptian Antinous, antique red marble—34. An Egyptian idol, in Oriental alabaſter—35. The ſame ſubject, in antique black marble—36. An Eſculapius—37. Cupid—38. Pallas—39. An Oſiris—40. The ſame ſubject—41. The ſame, in red granite—42. An Iſis, in baſaltes—43. A captive King, in Egyptian ſpotted marble—44. A Wreſtler, in black marble—45. Pallas—46. Orpheus—47. Venus—48. A Nymph—49. Otho—50. Antinous, with the attributes of Hercules—51. Cœneus—52. Cephalus, ſeated, in granite—53. An Egyptian idol, having the phallus on its head, employed in the ſacrifices to Iſis—54. A ſmall Egyptian Idol, kneeling—55. An Egyptian Prieſteſs.

BUSTS.

1. A Young Man, with a creſcent in bronze on his forehead—2. Jupiter Serapis—3. An infant Mercury.—4. Trajanus.—5. A Roman, unknown—6. A Philoſopher—7. A Muſe—8. Volumianus—9. Pallas, of a coloſſal ſize—10. A Faun—11. A Bacchante—12. A Female, unknown—13. Demoſthenes—14. Jupiter Serapis, in baſaltes, the head in bronze—15. Julius Cæſar—16. A Faun—17. Ptolemy, in bronze—18. Agrippina, in marble—19. Fauſtina—20. Gallienus—21. Alexander—22. Cicero—23. Nero—24. Tiberius—25. Trajanus—26. Domitianus—27. Commodus—28. Gallienus—29. Antinous, in the form of Oſiris—30. Severus—31. Alexander—32. A Faun—33. Voluſianus—34. Nerva—35. Oelius Cæſar—36. Urania.

CAPITALS OF HERMETIC COLUMNS.

1. A Faun, in antique red marble—2. Jupiter, in marble—3. Xenocrates—4. A Philoſopher—5. Xenophon—6. Miltiades—7. Hannibal.

DIFFERENT OBJECTS OF SCULPTURE.

1. 2. Two Sphinxes, in baſaltes, with the ſocles in porphiry—3. A Lion, in baſaltes—4. A bath, in antique red marble—5. 6. Two columns, in flowered alabaſter—7. An antique Candelabre, formerly belonging to the priory of Malta—8. 9. 10. 11. Four Columns, in red porphiry—12. An Obeliſk, in red granite, twenty-ſeven feet in height—13. 14. Two large bowls, in flowered alabaſter—15. A large antique tripod—16. A Vaſe, in baſaltes—17. 18. 19. Three Girandoles—20. A large Vaſe—21. 22. 23. 24. Four large antique Slabs—25. 26. Two Funereal Urns—27. 28. Two Curule Chairs, in marble—29. A Tripod—30. A Sarcophagus.

BAS-RELIEFS.

1. A Sacrifice—2. Ulyſſes conſulting Tireſias—3. Conjugal Concord—4. Combat between Hercules and Apollo—5. An antique Repaſt—6. A Woman ſacrificing—7. A Maſk, Fauns, and Satyrs—8. Pallas ſeated on a Serpent—9. Ceres—10. Claudia Stella, ſeated in a car drawn by two kids—11. The ſame, drawn by two does—12. The ſame, drawn by two wild boars—13. Ajax and Caſſandra—14. An infant Bacchus in the arms of a Nymph—15. Fauns holding the thyrſus—16. Four Genii—17. A Feaſt of Bacchus—18. Three Naiads—19. Judgment of Paris—20. Eſculapius—21. Prometheus and Minerva—22. Diana and a winged Female—23. Apollo and the Graces—24. Hercules and Cerberus—25. A Combat between two Heroes—26. A Libation—27. Antinous—28. A comic Performer in the act of declamation—29. A ſacrifice to Veſta—30. An infant Bacchus—31. Tranſmigration, of five figures—32. Three rural Divinities—33. A Woman holding a Hare.

VARIOUS OBJECTS.

1. Two caſes of Muſic, for Paeſiello—2. Two ditto, for the Conſervatory of Muſic—3. Thirteen caſes of antique architectural ornaments—4. Ten caſes of marble, with the moulds of eight fine antique figures—5. Six cartoon Drawings, by Raphael and Domichino—6. Four Paintings of St Louis at Rome—7. Twenty-two Paintings from Rome—8. Four

—8. Four cases of Paintings, by Raphael—9. Ten cases of Egyptian Antiquities—10. A case of astronomical Lenses—11. A large antique Candelabre—12. Six cases, containing a variety of objects—13. Fifteen cases of Natural History—14. Thirty-eight cases of Greek, Arabic, and Syriac printing-types—15. Fifteen ditto of modern types.

In addition to these objects there are twenty-three living animals.

An Academy of the Fine Arts has been recently established in Paris by the brothers Piranesi, distinguished artists of Rome, under the immediate protection and patronage of the French Government. It is situated in the ancient college of Navarre, a large and splendid building, which the First Consul has granted for the purpose of this establishment; and is on a very extensive scale, being divided into seven classes, the productions of which will form a new branch of national industry and commerce. It has already attracted a considerable number of artists of distinguished talents from various parts of Europe, each of whom is at liberty to choose the pursuit the best adapted to the attainments he has acquired in the fine arts.

In the first class, paintings of every description, whether in oil, *gouache*, or aquatinta, are executed. Among these are comprehended historical pictures, copies after the pictures of the best masters, copies after paintings *in fresco*, &c.

The second class comprehends all kinds of sculpture, whether in marble or in any other substance employed in sculpture; models in plaster of Paris or in *terra cotta*; casts in bronze, silver, or gold; monuments; groups; statues; copies after Grecian and Roman antiques; bas-reliefs; ornaments in the style of those of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, in the times of the splendour of the arts; candelabres; copies after the bronzes of Herculaneum, &c.

In the third class all kinds of architecture, buildings, internal and external decorations, models of the finest ancient and modern monuments, &c. are executed.

The fourth comprehends the execution of paintings of natural history and landscapes. In the latter the finest prospects in every known part of the globe are executed.

In the fifth all kinds of engravings are performed, such as engravings of paintings and drawings of every description, of architecture, ornaments, decorations, ruins, landscapes, &c.

In the sixth *scagliola* are executed for the internal and external decoration of buildings, for chimnies, frizes, &c.

The seventh and last class comprehends the engraving of cameos and intaglios, impressions from the gems of all the Cabinets of Europe, engraved shells, &c.

Three hundred pupils are to be distributed among these seven classes, and three medals annually awarded to the pupils of each class, to excite emulation. A library is forming, together with a printing-house, for the printing of all works relative to the fine arts.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only List that can be useful to the public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

ASTRONOMY.

The Celestial Companion; or, Projections in Plano of the Starry Heavens: accompanied by Observations explanatory of their Use, and a Treatise containing the Elements of Astronomy; the whole intended to facilitate and promote the Study of that Science, by Robert Woolsey, Gent.

DRAMA.

The Wife of a Million, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal of Norwich, &c. by Francis Latham.

EDUCATION.

English Composition in a Method entirely new, by the Rev. G. G. Scragg, 12mo. 177 pages.

GEOGRAPHY.

—An Epitome of Geography, arranged after a new Manner, and enlivened by References to Ancient and Modern History; second Edition, with considerable Additions and Improvements, by John Evans, A. M. 12mo.

Geography for the Use of Schools: divided into three Parts: 1. a Synopsis of Geography, drawn

drawn up concisely for the Purpose of being committed to Memory; 2. The Use of the Globes, with Examples upon each Problem; 3. Full and circumstantial Accounts of the Manners, Customs, and Curiosities of all Nations, with nearly fifty Copper-plates. To the Whole are prefixed an Account of the most successful and rational Mode of Teaching Geography, and Directions for projecting and drawing Maps, by the Rev. J. Goldsmith, A. M. Vicar of Dunnington, &c. 10s. 6d bound. Phillips.

HISTORY.

The History of the Reformation, from the French of M. de Beausobre, by John Macauley, Esq. 8vo. vol. 1, boards.

The Ancient Part of an Universal History, from the earliest Records of Time to the General Peace of 1801, by William Mavor, L. L. D. 9 vols. large paper, 2l. 5s. boards; smaller paper, 12mo. 1l. 13s. 9d. boards. Phillips.

The first Volume of the Modern Part of an Universal History, in 25 vols. (Ancient Part 9, modern 16, vols), by Dr. William Mavor; large paper 5s. smaller size, 12mo. 3s. 9d. boards. (To be continued monthly). Phillips.

LAW.

A Summary Treatise on Pleading, 8vo.

MEDICAL.

A Collection of Papers intended to promote an Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Infectious Fevers in Newcastle and other populous Towns, by John Clarke, 12mo. 240 pages.

Strictures on Dr. Grant's Essay on Yellow Fever, by Thomas Dancer, M. D. 12mo. 35 pages.

Anatomical Plates of the Bones and Muscles, diminished from Albinus, for the Use of Students and Artists, accompanied by explanatory Maps, by Robert Hooper, M. D. 24 Plates, 12 plain, 12 coloured.

Hints for the Improvement of Trusses, with the Description of a Truss of easy Construction, and slight Expence, for the Use of labouring Poor, to whom this Tract is addressed, by James Parkinson.

MATHEMATICS.

An Essay, intended to establish a new universal System of Arithmetic, Division of the Year, Circle and Hour, System of Standard Measures, Weights, and Coins, Division of the Mariner's Compass, and Scale of the Barometer and Thermometer; and on making some necessary Alterations in the Scale or Gamut of Music; in which is also contained an Account of the new Measures, Weights, and Coins, Division of the Circle, Astronomical Day and Calendar, and Era of the French Republic; with Critical Remarks thereon, by John King, 8vo. 55 pages.

MISCELLANIES.

Remarks on Modern Female Manners, as distinguished by Indifference to Character, and Indecency of Dress.

The second and third Volumes of Erratics, by a Sailor; containing a Trip up the Thames, &c. with Rambles in Italy; in which is interspersed some original Information respecting the Surrender and Evacuation of Toulon, by an Eye-witness.

The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 8, 4to. 600 pages.

An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; being in Part a tabulated Arrangement of Dr. Harwood's View, &c. with Notes from De Bure, Maittaire, Dictionnaire Bibliographique, and References to the celebrated Catalogues and Sales of Mead, Askew, Beauclerk, Croft, and Pinelli; with an Account of most of the first Editions of the Classics, by J. F. Dibdin, A. B.

MILITARY.

Caractère Militaire des Armées Européennes dans la Guerre Actuelle; avec une Parallele de la Politique, de la Puissance, et des Moyens, des Romans et des François, 8vo. 150 pages.

Naval Chronology; or, an Historical Summary of Naval and Military Events, from the Time of the Romans to the Peace of 1802, by Isaac Schomberg, Captain in the Royal Navy, vol. 5, which completes the Work.

An Epitome of Military Events; or, Historical Essay upon the late War, containing the most remarkable Occurrences; illustrated by Maps and Plans; translated from the French, 2 vols. 8vo.

Mémoires Militaires sur les Frontiers de la France, du Piedmont, et de la Savoie, depuis l'Embouchure du Var jusqu'au Lac de Généve, par M. de Bourcet, Lieutenant-Général, &c. 8vo. 400 pages.

NOVELS.

The Farmer's Boy, by Miss Gunning, 4 vols. 12mo.

Memoirs of Alfred Berkley; or, the Dangers of Dissipation; containing a Satirical Delineation of several Public Characters, by John Cory, Author of a Satirical View of London, &c. 12mo.

The White Knight; or, the Monastery of Morne, a Romance, by Theodore Melville, Esq. 3 vols. 12mo.

The Lottery of Life; or, the Romance of a Summer, by Mr. Lyttleton, Author of Isabel, 3 vols. 12mo.

The Strolling Player; or, the Life and Adventures of William Templeton, 3 vols. 12mo.

Frederic; translated from the French of M. Fiévée, 3 vols. 12mo.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Bank-oniad; or, "Money's Worth for your Money;" containing pointed Remarks on the Paper-currency, and shewing the Absurdity and Folly of taking Bank-paper

paper for Money, unleſs with indemnity againſt Forgery. By Guillaume Sanpeur.

Conſiderations, Political, Financial, and Commercial, relative to the Public Funds; addreſſed to Stock-holders in general, but more particularly to the Holders of Omnium, by Simon Pope—delivered gratis at his Office, Royal Exchange.

POLITICAL.

Obſervations and Reflections on the Impropriety of Interfering with the Internal Policy of other States, by the Rev. William Benſon.

An Addreſs to the Magiſtrates and People of Great Britain and Ireland, occaſioned by the alarming Syſtem of Modern Impriſonment adopted in ſome of the Priſons, viz. the Middleſex, Glouceſter, Eſſex, Salop, Nottingham, Dorſet, York, &c.

Conſiderations on the late Elections for Weſtminſter and Middleſex; together with ſome facts relating to the Houſe of Correction in Cold-bath Fields.

Copies of the Addreſſes to Mr. Burdon, and of Letters and other Proceedings relative to his Election as one of the Repreſentatives for the County of Durham.

The Picture of Parliament; or, a Hiſtory of the General Election of 1802; containing the moſt remarkable Speeches delivered on the Huſtings, or otherwiſe publiſhed, the Names of the Candidates, the State of the Poll at the Cloſe of each Election, and the Deciſions of Parliament on the Right of Election; with an Alphabetical Liſt of the elected Members.

A Letter to the Hon. Charles James Fox, on the Circumſtance, the Motive, and the Conſequence of his Viſit to Bonaparte, by William Cobbett.

POETRY.

Poetry, by the Author of Gebir, 8vo. 60 pages.

PHILOSOPHY.

A new Edition or Selection of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, with Engravings; conducted by a Society of Literary Gentlemen, 4to. vol. 1, part 1.

The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philoſophy, by Sir Iſaac Newton, tranſlated into Engliſh by Andrew Motte, with an Account of his Life; the Whole reviſed and carefully corrected by William Davis; Part 1; to be compriſed in 6 Parts, and publiſhed on the firſt of each Month till completed, the Whole forming two handſome vols. 8vo. illuſtrated by upwards of 50 Engravings, and embelliſhed with a Portrait of the Author.

TRAVELS.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with ſeveral Diviſions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country; publiſhed under the immediate Patronage of the Chief Conſul, by Vivant Denon, one of the Artiſts who accompanied the Expedition; tranſlated from the Original, by Arthur Aikin. 2 elegant vols. 4to. accompanied by nearly 100 large Plates, conſiſting of Views taken in Upper and Lower Egypt, of Repreſentations of Antiquities and Hieroglyphics, of Objects in Natural Hiſtory, of Manners and Cuſtoms, &c. engraved by eminent Artiſts, and Facſimilies of the Originals, 4 guineas, in boards.

Longman and Rees, and R. Philips.

Another Edition, with the ſame Plates as the 4to. in 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards.

Longman and Co.

Another Edition of the ſame Work, tranſlated by Edward Auguſtus Kendall, Eſq. to which is prefixed a General Hiſtory of the Invaſion of Egypt to the Surrender of Alexandria, 2 vols. 8vo. with a Number of Engravings.

THEOLOGY.

The Doctrine of the Scriptures concerning the Unity of God, and the Character of Jeſus Chriſt, repreſented in a Sermon, at Portſmouth, July, 1802, before a Society of Unitarian Chriſtians, by Joſhua Toulmin, D. D.

An Engliſh Harmony of the four Evangeliſts, generally diſpoſed after the Manner of the Greek of William Necombe, Archbiſhop of Armagh, with a Map of Paleſtine, 8vo. 470 pages.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Llandaff, in June, 1802, by Richard Watſon, Biſhop of Llandaff.

Notes, Critical and Deſultory, on the Goſpel and Epiſtles of St. John, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, D. D.

New Books imported, in Auguſt and September, by H. Eſcher, Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho.

The Seaſons, by Haidn, in Score, with a German and Engliſh Text, 2l. 2s.

Meninſki Lexicon Arabico-Perſico-Turcium, 4 vols fol. new Edition, Vienna, 25l.

Jenaer Allgemeine Litteratur-zeitung, 1802, 2l. 4s.

Blumenbach's Handbuch der Naturgeſchichte, 9s.

Jordan's Mineralogiſche Beobachtungen, 6s.

Berliner Briefſteller, 5s.

Reuſs Mineralogiſche Bemerckungen, 18s.

Perſoon, Synopſis Fungorum. 15s.

Schwarz, Flora Indiæ Occidentalis, 2 vols. 1l. 16s.

Vigeri de Idiomatis Græcis, cura Herrmann, 15s.

Pourgold, Obſervationes Criticæ in Euripidem, 8s.

The Jacobin Club, a Comedy, from Kotzebue, tranſlated by Siber, in Liverpool, 1s.

Mémoires ſur les Uſages de l'Ellipſe, par Goudin, 4o. Paris, An 5, 5s.

Traité Elémentaire de l'Analyſe Mathematique, par Couſin, 8o. Paris, An 5, 4s.

Traité

Traité de Calculs Differentiel et Integral, par Couſin, 2 vols. 4o. Paris, An 6, 1l. 1s.

De l'Art devoir dans les BeauxArts; traduit de l'Italien de Milizia, par Pommereul, Paris, An 6, 4s.

Tableau des Proprietés Phyſiques et Chymiques des Corps, par La Grange, 6d.

Manuel de l'Eſſayeur, par Vauquelin, 4o. Paris, An 7, 2s. 6d.

Abregé de l'Hiſtoire de la Grece, avec des Cartes, 2 vols, 8o. Paris, An 7, 7s.

Traité du Goitre, par Toderé, 8o. Paris, An 8, 4s.

Théorie des Fonctions Analytiques, par La Grange, 4o. Paris, An 5, 5s.

Recueil de Mécaniques rélatif à l'Agriculture et aux Arts, avec des Planches, 4o. Paris, An 10, 8s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. HENLEY will ſpeedily publiſh a Diſquiſition on the Date aſſigned by Fournier, Commiſſioner of the Sciences and Arts in Egypt, to the Ancient Zodiac there found, and of which a Copy appears in Denon's Travels.

Dr GARNETT's Courſe of Lectures on Zoonomia; or, the Laws of Animal Life; will be printed for the benefit of his Children, at the preſs of the Royal Inſtitution. The names of ſubſcribers are received by Boſanquet and Co. by Coutts, and Co. and at the houſe of the Inſtitution.

A ſociety of gentlemen at Edinburgh have announced their intention to publiſh a Critical Review, which is to be continued quarterly.—The firſt number will appear on the 1ſt of November.

Some of the London bookſellers have in the preſs new and elegant editions of the proſe works of Milton, in ſix volumes, octavo, to match the edition of his poetical works, lately publiſhed by Mr. TODD, as well as the new edition of Locke's Works. In the ſame manner is printing a new edition of Bacon's Works, in ten volumes, octavo. They are expected to appear before Chriſtmas.

The Rev. J. GOLDSMITH will publiſh, in a few days, a Geography for the Uſe of Schools, on an improved and popular plan, which cannot fail to recommend it to adoption in all ſeminaries. A good geography, like this, adapted to the purpoſes of teaching, has long been a deſideratum.

Mr. JAMES SOWERBY will ſhortly publiſh Coloured Figures, to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain.

From a late acceſſion of ſubſcribers to Mr. Twiss's Verbal Index to Shakſpeare, that work is now likely to be put to preſs.

The Rev. THOMAS FALCONER, late Fellow of Corpus-Chriſti College, Oxford, has circulated Propoſals for printing by ſubſcription a Tranſlation of the Geography of Strabo, in ſeventeen books; illuſtrated by maps, coins, inſcriptions, &c. accompanied with the notes of the oldeſt editors, and of the later; thoſe of Thomas Falconer, eſq. of Cheſter, the Oxford editor, entire; of Siebenkees, and Tzſchucke, of Germany; and his own. It will be printed in a handſome manner, with foot-notes; be contained in three volumes quarto; and the price will be about four guineas.

A capital work of Engravings is preparing for publication, under the title of "Britannia Depicta:" being a ſeries of the moſt intereſting and picturesque views in the ſeveral counties of Great Britain, engraved by W. BYRNE, from drawings by Meſſrs. Hearne, Smith, Farington, Turner, Alexander, &c. The publication will commence as early as poſſible, with the counties of Bedford, Berks, and Bucks; and the other counties will follow in regular alphabetical order, it being one of the objects of the work to illuſtrate and refer to the New General Survey of Great Britain, about to be publiſhed in the ſame arrangement, by the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, and SAMUEL LYSONS, eſq.—But for the accommodation of thoſe perſons who may become poſſeſſed of the Views, without the "New General Survey," a ſhort deſcription will be affixed to each engraving.

The Authur of Arthur Fitz-Albini will ſpeedily publiſh a novel, in 3 vols. intitled "Le Foreſter."

Mr. WILLIAM PRESTON, of Dublin, has in the preſs a new Tranſlation of Apollonius Rhodius, which will appear in the courſe of two months.

The

The Rev. RICHARD WARNER, curate of St. James's, Bath, will ſpeedily publiſh, by ſubſcription, Twenty Practical Diſcourſes, including four ſermons on the Evidences of Chriſtianity.

Mr. LYSONS is at preſent engaged upon a large and magnificent work on the *Via Romana*. The Roman highways will then be illuſtrated as elegantly as the taſk can be performed by the labours of modern artiſts.

The late Rev. Mr. BULKLEY's Notes on the Bible are now finiſhed at the preſs, with ſome Memoirs of the Author, in three large octavo volumes, and will be publiſhed in the courſe of the month.

Profeſſor ROBISON is about to publiſh a Chemical Lecture of the late celebrated Dr. Joſeph Black, Regius Profeſſor of Chemiſtry of Edinburgh, from the author's manuſcripts, with Notes, philoſophical and hiſtorical, by the Editor; partly to illuſtrate the Text, and partly to aſcertain the Claims of Dr. Black, Dr. Prieſtley, and other eminent Philoſophers of theſe Kingdoms, to the great Diſcoveries and Improvements which have been made in Chemiſtry ſince the Year 1756.

Mr. MUIRHEAD, Librarian to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, will ſpeedily publiſh his Travels in Parts of the Auſtrian Low Countries, France, the Pays de Vaud, and Tuſcany, in the Years 1787 and 1789.

Dr. PRIESTLEY is printing in America his Notes on all the Books of the Old and New Teſtament, and a Continuation of his Church Hiſtory to the preſent Time. Theſe two works will form eight or ten volumes, in octavo, which will be delivered to ſubſcribers as they appear. The ſubſcription for the whole is five pounds.

A complete and improved Tranſlation of PASCAL's THOUGHTS on Religion, and other intereſting Subjects, is announced; to which will be prefixed Memoirs of his Life and Writings, recently obtained from moſt authentic Sources.

A Bibliographical Catalogue, including De Bure, Oſmont, Bayer, De la Caille, Mattaire, and ſelections from the Harleian Catalogue, will ſoon be brought out by BAYNES, in two or three vols. 12mo. It is the work of a bookſeller in the city, and edited by a gentleman reſident at Liverpool.

GARDINER's Logarithms are now engraving in a ſtrong manner upon copper, and mathematicians will ſoon be invited to examine the firſt plates, in order that all errors may be totally removed, and the work become an advantage to the nation, as well as a ſubject of glory on account of the invention.

Mr. READ has invented a pneumatic apparatus, the whole of which may be made for leſs than a guinea, and may be introduced to the bed-ſide of the patient, who, by turning a cock, may take an inſpiration of gas as often as he pleaſes.

Dr. ALDERSON, of Hull, has iſſued Propoſals for eſtabliſhing a Commercial College in that town; the objects of which are—1ſt. To obtain for men of buſineſs preciſe information on the nature and value of every article of commerce, whether crude or manufactured:—2d. To point out the country where ſuch articles are beſt to be procured:—3d. To render them acquainted with the various proceſſes by which they are rendered marketable:—and 4th. To inſtruct them in the languages of the different countries to which the objects of commercial intercourſe may lead him. The advantages of ſuch inſtitutions in every commercial town are too obvious to ſtand in need of any comment.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, in his Eſſay on Longevity, wiſhes the following queſtions to have an extenſive circulation, and invites all perſons, as far as their experience and obſervation will admit, to anſwer them with minuteneſs and accuracy.

1. What is the effect of the climate in which you reſide, on the health and longevity of the human race?

2. What form is reckoned moſt conducive to health and longevity?

3. Is it found, that being deſcended from young and from healthy parents, is eſſential for good health and old age?

4. Is it found, that health and old age depend much on the diſpoſition or temper of the individual?

5. Is there any perceptible difference in conſequence of ſituation of life?

6. What profeſſions are reckoned favourable to longevity, or otherwiſe?

7. Is exerciſe or moderate labour found neceſſary for preſerving health and long life?

8. Have the long-lived in general been in the marriage-ſtate?

9. Have the greateſt proportion of the long-lived conſiſted of males or females?

10. Have their been any inſtances of perſons renewing their age, getting new teeth, new hair, &c.?

11. What are the other circumſtances tending to promote long-life?

12. What is the effect of diet on health and longevity?

13. What are the effects of clothing?

14. What the effect of habitation, and the difference of living in a town or in the country.

15. What are the effects of habits and cuſtoms

cuſtoms in regard to early riſing, bathing, regular meals, regular ſleep, and in particular, what are thoſe minute circumſtances on which it is ſuppoſed that health and longevity principally depend?

16. What are the rules regarding medicine, which are accounted the moſt uſeful and ſalutary?

17. What are the moſt remarkable inſtances of longevity, and how are they authenticated?

18. What are the rules adopted by thoſe who have attained great age?

19. Have any tables of longevity been drawn up in your neighbourhood, and how do they agree with the one extracted from Hufeland?

20. Do any additional obſervations or particulars occur to you on the ſubject of health or longevity?

A large and reſpectable ſociety of Unitarian Chriſtians has been eſtabliſhed in the ſouthern diſtrict of England, the great object of which is the circulation of books on practical piety, and the leading doctrines of Chriſtianity. The Rev. Dr. TOULMIN, of Taunton, has lately preached an elaborate ſermon before the ſociety, which is in the preſs for ſpeedy publication.

Dr. EDWARD STEVENS is compiling a "Natural Hiſtory of St. Domingo." The materials for this work were chiefly collected during his reſidence in that iſland as Conſul-general of the United States of America. It will contain deſcriptions of more than 1600 indigenous plants, accompanied with engravings by the beſt American artiſts.

The Life of Waſhington, from materials collected by himſelf, is ſhortly expected to make its appearance in America, and an edition will immediately follow in London.

Mr. GILCHRIST, of Calcutta, well known as the author of various excellent works on Eaſtern Literature and Languages, has lately publiſhed "A New Theory and Proſpectus of all the Perſian Verbs, with their Synonimes in Engliſh and Hindooſtanee;" this is printed in ſeveral columns on one great ſheet, and cannot fail of being moſt uſeful to the ſtudent.

The ſame gentleman has alſo publiſhed (in four pages, folio) "A Scheme of Hindoostanee Orthoepy, in Roman Characters," with a view to facilitate the tranſpoſition or reverſion of any compoſition correctly from one character to the other.

The learned Profeſſor MUNTER, of Copenhagen, has late publiſhed, in a ſmall volume, "Obſervations on the Antiquities, Inſcriptions, &c. found among the Ruins of Babylon." At the end of this little work he has ſubjoined a Diſſertation on the Carthaginian and Vandalic Medals, &c. with a plate.

M. DAMART, of St. Omer, propoſes a new method of purifying vegetable oil. He mixes with 100lb. of oil 25oz. of rock alum, diſſolved in 9lb. of boiling water, then after ſtirring it for about half an hour, he adds 15oz. of nitric acid, ſtill continuing to ſtir it, and after it has ſtood 48 hours, the pure oil ſwims on the ſurface, and may be drawn off.

The Board of Longitude at Paris has adjudged to M. BURG, the aſtronomer of Vienna, the prize of 6000 franks, offered for the beſt lunar tables. Theſe do not vary above ten ſeconds from obſervations, and with the Horary Tables of Lalande, the calculation is rendered ſo eaſy, that every ſeaman is capable of making it.

Our countrymen, who viſit Paris, will thank us for informing them that Dr. MARSHALL, an Engliſh phyſician of eminence, has been ſome time reſident there. He has been particularly active in the practice of the cow pox, having, early in 1800 left England for the purpoſe of extending its benefits to the South of Europe; and, after inoculating the different Britiſh garriſons in the Mediterranean, he went to Palermo, and from thence to Naples and Italy. His Sicilian Majeſty, for his ſervices in thoſe countries, was pleaſed to appoint him his *Phyſician Extraordinary*, and he alſo preſented him with a ſuperb gold medal.—Dr. Marſhall reſides at No. 875, *Rue Neuve des Mathurines*.

M. ACHARD has lately announced, that he has now, on his eſtate at Sileſia, a manufactory capable of furniſhing every day, during ſix months, 400lb. of ſugar, made from the beet root. This manufactory is likewiſe carried on in Ruſſia, and is patronized by his Imperial Majeſty.

M. KALUGIN, a citizen of Moſcow, has been rewarded by his Imperial Majeſty, with 500 rubles, and a lucrative ſituation, for the diſcovery of a proceſs by which woollen-ſtuffs may be dyed a beautiful and permanent green, with the juice of nettles only.

There is now at Rome a complete Grammar of the Sanſcrit language, compiled by Father PAOLINO, of the monaſtery of St. Bartholomeo. The want of money has hitherto prevented its impreſſion, although ſome well-preſerved matrixes for the characters of this language were

were found, ſome years ago, in the printing-office of the Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*.

From an excellent Geographico-ſtatiſtical View of *the German Empire before and after the Peace of Luneville*, by M. VON HOFF, it appears that France acquired, by that Peace, from 1200 to 1260 ſquare German miles, or nearly one-ninth of the whole Empire, which, before the French Revolution, comprehended 11,500 ſquare German miles, 2300 cities, 3000 market-towns, 95,000 villages, and 28 millions of inhabitants. By the Peace, Germany loſes 3,900,000 of inhabitants, that is, nearly one-ſeventh of her whole population. The diſmembered portion produces cattle, veniſon, flax, grain, wine (the moſt eſteemed ſorts, however, grow on the right bank of the Rhine), gold, ſilver, copper, tin, quickſilver, iron, marble, pit-coal, ſalt, &c. By the ceſſion of the provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, Germany has likewiſe given up ſome of her moſt conſiderable rivers, the Scheld, the Maeſe, Moſelle, and Saar; the mineral-waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, Spa, and Chaufontaine; and the important manufactures of linen, laces, cloth, and leather, in the Low Countries.

The following paragraph, reſpecting the fate of La Perouſe, the much-lamented French circumnavigator, is extracted from the 8th Number of a Journal publiſhed at Paris, entitled "*Le Nouvelliſte des Iſles de France et de la Reunion.*"—Pluvioſe 23, Year 10, Feb. 12, 1802.—"Captain INGENOLL, commanding the American ſhip Charlotte, arrived from China, ſays, he learned in his voyage to the South Sea, at the Sandwich Iſles, and the north-weſt coaſt, that before the French Revolution, but the preciſe year he could not determine, a ſhip that had ſailed from Breſt in the month of April, anchored in the Bay of Conſhervar, which lies in 53 deg. 13 min. N. oppoſite to Englefield-bay, in Queen Charlotte's Iſland; that this veſſel having on board a great number of ſick, was attacked by the iſlanders, who went on board at the moment, when they were employed in ſecuring the ſails; that they maſſacred the Captain, who was upon deck, and the whole crew, except one young man, whoſe fate is not known. It is added, that the iſlanders deſtroyed the veſſel after unloading it."—"It is to be preſumed, that this veſſel was either that commanded by M. de la Perouſe, or her conſort."

The Library of St. Mark, at Venice, contains a curious marine chart of the American Seas, by BIANCHI, finiſhed before the voyages of diſcovery by Americus Veſputius, and on which the iſlands called Antilles are marked. This chart, which proves, beyond all queſtion, that the Europeans had ſome knowledge of America before the diſcovery by Americus, will be publiſhed ſhortly by MORELLI, the Librarian.

During the laſt 20 years the reading propenſity has ſo increaſed amongſt every claſs of people in Germany, that in the Proteſtant part only of that country there are from 800 to 1000 circulating libraries, in moſt of which, however, novels and plays are principally read. Hence the incredible number of novels that every year make their appearance at the Leipzig Book-fairs; as the publiſhers calculate that, be the production good or bad, he will be able to diſpoſe of a copy to each circulating library. The larger cities, however, ſeem to vie with each other in the eſtabliſhing of well-planned and well-conducted Reading-Inſtitutions, in which the ſubſcribers are ſupplied with the beſt German and foreign newſpapers, magazines, journals, &c. Such of theſe inſtitutions as are upon a larger ſcale, are called Muſeums. One of the moſt celebrated of theſe muſeums is that of Beygang, in Leipzig, which contains more than 60,000 volumes. In the beautifully ornamented hall belonging to this inſtitution concerts of muſic are held every month.

For ſome time paſt the Greeks, eſtabliſhed in the northern parts of Turkey, and even without thoſe limits, have been employed on the means of enlightening their nation. Among other of their labours, we may notice thoſe of ANTHIMUS GAZI, ſettled at Vienna, in Auſtria, who has tranſlated from the Engliſh into modern Greek the General Grammar of Sciences of Benjamin Martin, which he printed at Vienna, in 1799, in two volumes, octavo; likewiſe DANIEL DEMETRIUS PHILIPPIDES, who had publiſhed a firſt volume of a Modern Geography, at Vienna, in 1791, octavo-ſize; he has likewiſe printed at Vienna, in one volume, octavo, a Tranſlation of the Logic of Condillac, with Notes. This laſt perſon propoſes to tranſlate the beſt elementary books on different ſciences, and particularly from French works. But in geography they have already done more than tranſlate books—they have tranſlated charts, and

the ſelections which they have introduced into their language, prove their taſte in general, and induces a preſumption, that they will make ſtill further progreſs in this ſcience. In the year 1800, the ſame Anthimus Gazi engraved, at Vienna, a large chart of Greece and of Turkey in Europe, in twelve ſmall ſheets, drawn up by him, which exhibits all the geography of Meletius, with other more circumſtantial details. In the ſame year, the ſame Gazi engraved a tolerably handſome Map of the World, in four large ſheets, drawn up by one GEORGE GOLESKI, apparently from ſome German chart, and adorned in all the uſual ways of projecting the globe, with ſome details on the different planetary ſyſtems. It contains the portrait of Alexander Mauroufi, Prince of Walachia, with a ſmall chart of that province.

The following judicious obſervations, which throw ſome light on the obſcure philoſophy of Kant, are taken from a late French literary journal, (la Decade Philoſophique).—It appears that a Manual of this Philoſophy has been publiſhed at Paris, with great reputation, by Citizen CH. VILLIERS: but it is aſſerted, that the account given of it hitherto in the journals is but little ſatisfactory. This philoſophy has occaſioned much diſcuſſion at Paris: but according to the writers in the above journal, the fundamental part of the ſyſtem has been entirely neglected, and publication has been only occupied about the forms. In Germany, it ſeems, this philoſophy has already acquired all the honours of antiquity; the diſputes which it has given rife to among the learned of that country relate only to its interpretation; the principal dogmata have been received without difficulty, and at preſent ſerve only for a point to ſet out from in the ramifications of argument. The Germans, it is here ſaid, reproach the French for condemning Kant without hearing him; and it is added, that the Engliſh have been generally excluded from this diſcuſſion, on account of of their partiality for Locke. In this ſtate of things, ſay the above writers, nothing is required but a little common ſenſe to appreciate this ſyſtem according to its juſt value. Admitting, therefore, the neology of the terms *volition, religioſity, ſociety, belleletriſte*, &c. and the ſurpriſing confuſion which pervades the pages of Kant, which they attribute to the taſte of the German writers, who generally give to their works the form of a *grimoire* (conjuring-book), from which the celebrated Lavater himſelf was not exempt; they propoſe to examine only the reſult of the ſyſtem in itſelf. Kant divides human intelligence into ſenſibility and underſtanding; ſenſibility comprehends the faculties of apprehending and of receiving impreſſions, from whence ariſes knowledge; the underſtanding comprehends the faculty of willing, and that of *ſpontaneity*, from whence ariſes action. He ſays, that man judges of things according as they appear to him, and that he is unable to know them as they are in themſelves. So far we are agreed as to the terms. DESCARTES has demonſtrated, that colours and ſounds are only different modifications of our ſeeing and hearing; and CONDILLAC himſelf has ſaid—"*Nous ne voyons point les corps en eux-mêmes*"—We do not ſee bodies in themſelves. But Kant puſhes his ſcepticiſm ſo far as to ſay, that ſpace and time exiſt only in man; and when Condillac makes this definition—"It is from touching that we derive the repreſentation of ſpace, when our hand paſſes over a ſurface," Kant ſtops and exclaims—"You ſuppoſe already a ſurface, a hand which moves;" this is a *petitio principii*, and begging of the queſtion. What definition then does he give himſelf? A ſimilar one, although in different terms. Space, according to him, is the condition of the poſſibility of diſtinguiſhing two bodies ſeparately; and Condillac, ſuppoſing the exiſtence of ſpace, ſays, that this act gives us a relative knowledge of it, which is undeniable. Hence the ſubtlety of Kant is reduced to ſay, that ſpace having no exiſtence, yet touching can give us the idea of it, which is abſurd. This firſt error leads ſtill further, as may well be judged; and this indeed is the proudeſt triumph of the ſyſtem of Condillac, that man judges according to his ſenſations, and that our ideas are ſenſation itſelf. In fact, Kant has an interior perception of himſelf, and he ſays—"to exiſt." Confining himſelf to this firſt impreſſion, he only ſees in the whole of nature a vaſt *tableau*, repreſenting fictitious objects, as they are not himſelf; he is likewiſe obliged to ſay, in order to be conſiſtent, that *God is no more eternal than he is yellow*, and he even denies his exiſtence *in toto*, becauſe it is not identically him. To avoid the reproach of egotiſm and materialiſm, he allows the exiſtence of a God from the conviction of the heart alone; but this too much reſembles the celeſtial machinery of ſome German dra-

dramas

mas; and it is, beſides, like the *pacta conventa* of Poland; let there be one ſingle bad heart, which denies having this conviction, and morality is ſubverted, and materialiſm reigns in its purity. The above error proceeds from this, that the ideas of Kant are nothing but the transferring of a ſimple and groſs ſenſation. When we have to chooſe between two objects preſented to us, we compare them, in order to reflect and diſtinguiſh, and reflection brings judgment with it. If Kant, therefore makes uſe of theſe three faculties—comparing, reflecting and judging; he will judge by analogy, after comparing himſelf to another man, that this man, in every thing like himſelf, muſt really exiſt as well as himſelf, and have the ſame rights for his own preſervation; afterwards, comparing animals with man, vegetables with animals, and unorganized beings with vegetables, he will judge ſtill by analogy, that all theſe beings have a real exiſtence, like himſelf, and that they only differ between themſelves as to their faculties. And, laſtly, proofs of the exiſtence of a Deity would recur from the ſame impreſcriptible law of cauſe and effect. This, ſay the editors, is the only true, the only reaſonable philoſophy, which can reeſtabliſh, in all their luſtre, the exact ſciences, morality and religion, and annihilate the *philoſophiſm* of Kant: and this, they add, has rendered us irreconcileable enemies of all ſyſtems, wherein they would make us read in the book of nature the contrary to what we ſee in it; it convinces us of one principle, namely, that there is no ſophiſm ſo little, which may not, in proceſs of time, and with the interpretations that men chooſe to give it, become a ſerious calamity for mankind.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fifteen Songs, written by Burns and Rannie, compoſed with Accompaniments for the Violin or German Flute, and dedicated to Dr. Buſby, by John Roſs, Eſq. of Aberdeen.

OUR muſical readers will recollect our announcement of this work ſome months ſince. Feeling for the ſufferings of ſenſible minds, we are ſorry to learn that conſiderable family calamities have prevented its earlier appearance. The public, however, appear to have loſt nothing by the delay: it has obviouſly been well conſidered by the ingenious compoſer, and has received his beſt poliſh.

We have peruſed the collection with no little pleaſure: the melodies are, in general, characterized by much ſweetneſs and originality, and exhibit an appropriation of ſtyle, that ſets Mr. Roſs's judgment in a very favourable point of view. But, though no part of the work is without claims to our approbation, ſome of the airs, on account of their ſuperior excellence, demand our particular notice.—Among theſe are "Bruce's Addreſs to his Army," ſtrong in its character, and forcibly expreſſed; "The Banks of the Cree," pleaſing and novel in its air, and highly advantaged by the beauty of its ſymphonies; "Why lean'd is thy Breaſt," a ſweetly plaintive melody; "Highland Mary," remarkable for its ſimplicity and juſtneſs of expreſſion; "The Adieu to Ballochmyle," marked by a character of rural wildneſs, a flow of melody ſtrikingly beautiful, and, in its ſtyle, perfectly Caledonian; "An Addreſs to the Woodlark," highly taſteful, and ſweetly expreſſive; and "In Love to melt and languiſh," which, though familiar, is very attractive in its ſubject, and replete with character and meaning. Many particular and ſtriking beauties alſo deſerve our notice; but we have not room to diſcharge every demand upon our commendation, and, therefore, muſt content ourſelves with recommending, in the moſt deciſive terms, this ingenious and engaging publication, and with uſhering it to the notice of the world with the merited paſſport of our *beſt* word.

A Voluntary (No 2.) for the Organ. Compoſed by Samuel Weſley, Eſq.

We have to congratulate the lovers of fine organ-compoſition, that all the printed copies of this Voluntary had the good fortune to eſcape the ravages of the conflagration by which Mr. Hodſoll, the publiſher, has lately ſo greatly ſuffered. It conſiſts of four movements, the firſt of which is a ſlow *Siciliano*, cloſely, yet flowing and elegant in its ſtyle. The ſecond is a *fugue*, in which the ingenious compoſer has diſplayed much of that happy ſkill and contrivance ſo conſpicuous in his organic productions and extempore performances. In the third (a 4 *larghetto*) we find ſpecimens of genuine taſte; and the fourth is a rich, bold movement, with a continually rolling-baſs, and a combination of parts in its ſuperſtructure, which bear new teſtimony to Mr. Weſley's genius and ſcience.

"*The Youth who, fir'd by honeſt Fame.*" *A Glee compoſed by John Stafford Smith, for the Year* 1802.

Mr. Stafford Smith, whoſe numerous and excellent productions in this ſpecies of compoſition have been ſo long and juſtly eſteemed, has not diminiſhed his pretenſions to fame by his preſent effort. It certainly poſſeſſes many excellent paſſages, and the ideas are frequently turned and played upon with conſiderable ingenuity. We muſt, however, obſerve, that the firſt movement is not ſo happy in its conſtruction as thoſe by which it is ſucceeded.—If ſung in the time proper to the ſubject, the articulation will be hurried and confuſed, and, if taken ſlower, the ſpirit will be loſt, eſpecially at the opening. This little imperfection might, we conceive, eaſily be obviated in the future editions, which would entitle it to our unqualified praiſe and approbation.

"*The Death of Crazy Jane,*" *written by Mr. Anderſon. Compoſed by Thomas Thompſon, Organiſt, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.*

This air, which is evidently intended as a counterpart to that of the popular ballad "Crazy Jane," is in moſt reſpects very inferior to Miſs Abrams's truly original and intereſting production. The ideas are frequently common-place, and, in ſome inſtances, borrowed from the very melody of which it forms the ſequel.

"*The Blackbird,*" *ſung by Mr. Dignum at Vauxhall-gardens. Compoſed by T. Coſtello.*

The "Blackbird" is a natural and eaſy little Scotch ballad. It comprizes three verſes of ſix lines each, the firſt four of which are ſet in *common time* of four crotchets in a bar, and the two latter in ſix quavers, forming a kind of burthen to each verſe. The intermediate ſymphonies are pretty and fanciful, and the baſs is in general well choſen: yet, we muſt remark, that in the ſeventh bar of the firſt movement careleſſneſs has betrayed the compoſer into the anomaly of two conſecutive and perfect fifths.

"*In Glaſgow Town my Mither dwells,*" *ſung by Miſs Daniels at Vauxhall gardens. Written by Mr. Upton. Compoſed by I. Sanderſon.*

The chief merit in this little ballad is, that, notwithſtanding the numerous productions of the ſame ſpecies, it poſſeſſes few hacknied paſſages, and has ſomewhat of a diſtinct character. It, however, has the defect of a total want of modulation, which objection might eaſily have been obviated, and with it the monotonous effect of the perpetual repetition of the key-note and its harmony.

No. II. A favourite Overture for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin ad libitum. Compoſed by F. Kotzwara, Author of the Battle of Prague.

We find in this Overture ſome bold and ſpirited paſſages; the baſs of the firſt movement frequently moves with energy, and the ſecond and third movements are happily conceived and well contraſted.—Judging as far as we are able, without ſeeing the *ſcore*, the effect of this piece muſt be excellent, performed by a band.

"*Poor Mary,*" *a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. Compoſed by John Gueſt, Bury St. Edmunds.*

Of this ſong we cannot ſpeak in terms of commendation. The paſſages are trite, meagre, and unconnected, and the air, in the aggregate, dull and unintereſting.—The words, however, we muſt ſay, are not calculated by their ſuperior excellence to entitle the *poet* to complain of the muſic. We hope they are not written by the compoſer.

"*The Match-Girl,*" *a Ballad, as ſung by Miſs Daniels at Vauxhall-gardens. Compoſed by W. P. R. Cope.*

The "Match-Girl" is a pleaſing little ſong. The ideas flow with eaſe and ſmoothneſs, and riſe naturally out of each other. The words are written by Dr. Houlton, and exhibit a knack at ballad verſification which beſpeaks talents fitted to ſuperior efforts.

"*Adown, adown, down in the Valley,*" *ſung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall-gardens. Compoſed by I. Sanderſon.*

The melody of this ballad pleaſes us exceedingly. It is novel and fanciful.—The paſſages throughout flow with eaſe and ſmoothneſs, and the general effect is animated, and highly characteriſtic.

"*Muſing on the roaring Ocean,*" *a Scotch ſong, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Written by Robert Burns. Compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Weſt, by John Roſs, Organiſt, Aberdeen.*

This is a pretty, engaging little ditty. Both the time and the key in which Mr. Roſs has written are choſen with judgment, and the melody produces all the intended effect.

"*Maſter Cupid,*" *a favourite Iriſh Song, ſung by Mr. Incledon in his new Entertainment called Variety. The Words by T. Dibdin. The Muſic compoſed by W. Reeve.*

The words of this ſong are written with a tolerable degree of humour, and the air has the merit of being perfectly appropriate. The whole, however, borders on a ſtyle ſomewhat broad and vulgar.

Account

Account of the Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, From the 20th of Auguſt to the 20th of September, 1802.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
Typhus	4
Dyſenteria	7
Cholera	46
Rheumatiſmus Acutus	3
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Tuſſis	5
Dyſpnœa	4
Tuſſis cum Dyſpnœa	8
Hæmoptyſis	3
Hydrothorax	4
Aſcites	3
Anaſarca	4
Cephallagia	5
Paralyſis	2
Diarrhœa	20
Enterodynia	5
Hæmorrhois	3
Amenorrhœa	10
Fluor Albus	7
Menorrhagia	5
Dyſuria	4
Rheumatiſmus Chronicus	7
PUERPEAL DISEASES.	
Menorrhagia Lochialis	5
Dolores poſt Partum	7
Maſtodynia	4
Rhagas Papillæ	3
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Eryſipelas Infantilis	3
Pertuſſis	2
Ophthalmia	6
Ophthalmia Purulenta	4

In the liſt of diſeaſes prevailing for ſome weeks, thoſe which have their ſeat in ſome part of the alimentary canal have formed the largeſt proportion. That which makes a principal figure in the liſt for the preſent month, is the Cholera Morbus. Of patients labouring under this, the number has been uncommonly large. This diſeaſe, indeed, may be conſidered as the epidemic of the autumnal months.—It is characteriſed by a very copious diſcharge from the ſtomach and bowels: purging and vomiting are the moſt prominent ſymptoms. Theſe, in ſome caſes, go on at the ſame time; but, in others, they occur alternately. The fluid diſcharged is of a bilious nature. Dr. Saunders obſerves, that "it is bile in a very diſeaſed ſtate;" and he thinks it "probable that, from the quantity ſecreted, and the rapid manner in which it is poured into the duodenum, there is not time ſufficient for a perfect ſecretion; that the fluid, therefore, is ſomewhat of an intermediate nature between blood and bile." The diſeaſe is often preceded by uneaſineſs in the ſtomach and bowels; a ſenſe of fulneſs about the præcordia, heartburn, and flatulence, ſometimes give warning of its approach; and in the courſe of the diſeaſe there is often not only pain, but conſiderable diſtention of the abdomen. Spaſmodic affections of the lower extremities alſo form a ſymptom of the complaint. Retention of urine is, in ſome inſtances, a ſource of additional diſtreſs to the patient; and, if theſe ſymptoms are accompanied by general convulſions, a fatal termination muſt be expected.

Though this diſeaſe ſeems to depend for its *principal* occaſional cauſe on the heat which prevails at this ſeaſon of the year, or on the ſudden change of temperature; yet it may often be produced more haſtily by filling the ſtomach with large quantities of indigeſtible food.

In the number of caſes referred to in the liſt, not any one proved fatal. The cure was in general conducted by diluction of the contents of the ſtomach and bowels, by ſome emollient and demulcent liquids, and by interpoſing an anodyne, as it was found neceſſary, for the abatement of pain, or for the removal of ſpaſm in the inteſtines, or any other parts of the body.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced betw. en the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheſes.

ARTHY, Elliot, Liverpool, maſter-mariner. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings

Ashley, John, Hinckley, baker. (Tabbut, Staple's inn

Allen, Joſeph, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Cannon, Leiceſter place, Leiceſter ſquare

Bolingbroke, James Bernard, and Mary Anne Bolingbroke, Norwich, woollen drapers. (Foſter, Son, Unthank, and Foſter, Norwich

Burman, James, Huddersfield, grocer. (McDougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn

Brett, George, Cheſhunt, grocer. (Towſe, Fiſhmonger's hall

Cleasby, Stephen, Auſtin friars, merchant. (Cleasby and Co.) Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Dance, John, Oxford ſtreet, drapers merchants. (Nowell, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Eminott, John Henry, James Dawes, and Daniel Francis Browne, Old Jewry, wine merchants. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Fenwick, Thomas, ſen. and jun. Boſton, taylors. (Holloway, Boſton)

Fox,

Fox, Jonathan and Wm. Pavement, Finsbury, merchants. (Nicholls and Nettleſhip, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide
Garforth, Thomas, Bramhope, Otley, corn merchant. (Sykes, New inn
Grove, Peter, Sharesbrook, Wanſtead, baker. (Martin, Vintner's hall
Harding, John, Turnmill ſtreet, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Earnſhaw, Redcroſs ſtreet
Keatley, Thomas, Sandiacre, timber merchant and victualler. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Chancery lane
Knight, Joſeph, jun. Cannock, mercer and draper. (Fox, Parliament ſtreet)
Leaver, Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, Furnivall's inn
Lock, Philip, Avening, clothier. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Mallinſon, George, and Joſiah Sheard, Huddersfield, dyers. (Coulthurſt, Bedford row
Morgan, Francis, formerly of Cork, afterwards of Martinique, and ſince of Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Macfarlane, William, Bethnal green, merchant (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare
Phelps, Samuel, Groſvenor place, merchant. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Pyne, Thomas, Southwark, victualler. (Concanen, jun. Coleman ſtreet
Potter, William, Bath, upholder. (Pearſon and ſon, Temple
Page, John, William, Wood ſtreet, merchant. (Lyddall, Wood ſtreet
Prager, Joſeph, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand, broker. (Atcheſon, Ely place
Ribbans, John, Colcheſter, wine merchant. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple
Stott, James, Macclesfield, innkeeper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Tagg, Mary, Bath, grocer. (Holloway, Chancery lane
Tyne, Thomas, Southwark, victualler. (Concanen, Coleman ſtreet)
Turnbull, John, John Forbes, Robert Allen Crawford, and David Skene (firm, Turnbull, Forbes, and Co.) Broad ſtreet, merchants. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alder, Joſeph, St. John ſtreet, Clerkenwell, cabinet maker, Sept. 18
Bacher, William and Simon, and Abraham Field, Leeds, woolſtaplers, Sept. 17
Brentnal, Francis, Derby, grocer, Sept. 25
Bacon, John, Sutton Aſhfield, cotton ſpinner, Sept. 28
Bailey, William, Malmsbury, victualler, Sept. 24
Bell, William, Baſinghall ſtreet, baize factor, Oct. 5
Blackburn, Richard, Bilton, mercer, Sept. 24
Burge, William, Southampton, butcher, Oct 13
Bickerton, Sarah, Great Yarmouth, hoſier. Sept. 30
Browne, William, Wymondham, tanner, Nov 3.
Bird, Hawkins, Briſtol, tea dealer, Nov. 30
Ballman, Margaret, Corſe Mullen, miller, Oct. 9
Barker, John, Royalty Coffee houſe, Wellcloſe ſquare, victualler, Oct. 5
Corri, Dominico, Haymarket, muſical inſtrument maker, Sept. 18
Crowe, Eyre Evans, Sinſom Lodge, banker, Sept. 18
Cuvelje, Abraham Z. D. Lancaſter, merchant, joint eſtate, and of his partner, James Fiſher, and ſeparate eſtate of Cuvelje, Sept. 21
Chamberlin, Peter, Norwich, linen draper, Sept. 30
Collings, Henry, and Richard Ireland Gifford, Sir Philip and Jacob, ſkinners, &c Oct. 1
Cory, George, Great Yarmouth, upholder, Oct. 23
Clerke, Sir William Henry, Bart. Walmerſley, miller, Oct. 4
Dulau, Arnaud, Soho ſquare, bookſeller, Oct. 23
Dakeyne, Daniel, ſenior and junior, Thomas Dakeyne, and Joſeph Dakeyne, Darley Dale, cotton ſpinners, joint and ſeparate eſtates, Sept. 30
Evans, James, Mansfield, Woodhouſe, Nottingham, hoſier, Sept. 28
Ford, William, St. Thomas the Apoſtle, Devon, timber merchant, Sept. 27
Garbers, John Chriſtian Hartwig, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 15.
Gilchriſt, Ebenezer, and Joſeph Barry, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 12.
Holden, Richard, Birmingham, gun maker, Sept. 11
Hudſon, Joſeph, Derby, wine and ſpirit merchant, Sept. 25
Hope, Henry, Liverpool, woollen draper, Sept. 17
Hodgkins, Daniel, Liverpool, brushmaker, Sept. 21
Hancock, Thomas, Kingſwood, clothier, Oct. 1
Hawkſworth, Thomas, Tamworth, mercer, Oct. 11
Harris, G. Briſtol, grocer, Oct. 11
Ritchen W. Harberton, corn dealer, Oct. 21
Jones, James, Kingſton, Hull, grocer, Oct. 26
Jackſon, John, and Henry Barlow, jun. Stockport, hat manufacturers, Oct. 4
Jones, Samuel, John Milſon, and Samuel Howard, Bradford, clothiers, Oct. 4
Jefferſon, Thomas, Hudſwell, dealer, Oct. 2
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Manchester, merchant. Oct. 4
Lawſon, James, Montague ſtreet, Spitalfields, chair-maker, Sept. 18
Long, Edward, Briſtol, grocer, Sept. 30
Little, Robert, Letitia, Anne, and Mary Ellen, Southwell, Nottingham, Woollen drapers, Oct. 2
Longbottom, Nathaniel, Halifax, grocer, Oct. 11
Maſon, William, Holbeck, Leeds, tanner Oct. 9
Maſters, William, ſenior and junior, Greenwich, diſtillers, &c Oct. 2
Mee, Richard, King's Winford, nail ironmonger, Oct. 11
Newton, William, Exeter, druggiſt, Sept. 24
Parkinſon, Thomas, Gainsborough, brandy merchant, Oct. 22
Radford, William, Liverpool, mercer, Sept. 20
Roberts, William, Oſweſtry, ſhopkeeper, Sept. 23
Riding, John, Liverpool, and William Leaver, Manchester, merchants, Oct. 12
Stapleton, James, Salter's hall court, carpenter, Nov. 5
Smith, William, Monkwearmouth Shore, ſhip builder, Sept. 20
Swearman, William, Briſtol, linen draper, Sept. 21
Sampſon, Thomas, Benningholme Grange, Sept. 22
Smith, Edward Shepherd, and John Stanley, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 24
Shuttleworth, James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 29
Smith, Robert Streatham, and Charles Smith, Croyden, brewers, ſeparate eſtate of Robert, and joint eſtate of both, Sept 28
Stringer, John, Stockport, cotton ſpinner, Oct. 6
Tharratt, William, Plymouth Dock, ſhopkeeper, Sept. 18
Taylor, Robert, Newton Moore, cotton ſpinner, Oct. 6
Tulford, Richard Robert William, and Benjamin Hanbury, Great Ruſſell ſtreet, ſhoemakers, Oct 5
Taylor, John, and John Hudſon, Bordeſley, factors and locksmiths, Oct. 12
Wedley, William, Birmingham, plater, Oct. 2

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1802.

FRANCE.

FROM the commencement of our Monthly Publication, we have regarded the French Revolution with a critical, and, in ſome degree, an anxious eye. We have not been ſo ſanguine as ſome of our contemporaries. We have not expected to ſee perfection ariſe ſpontaneouſly out of corruption, or a faultleſs Government adopted by a vicious people. Yet, we confeſs, our hopes, not to ſay our expectations, have been diſappointed. The leaſt that we had flattered ourſelves with was, that, after a ſevere conflict of upwards of ten years, they would not have relapſed into civil and eccleſiaſtical tyranny; that, with the example of the Britiſh and American Conſtitutions before their eyes, they would have adopted a form of government, in which the rights of the ſubject, and the liberty of the preſs, would have been ſecured; that, after the deſtruction of an Ariſtocracy reſpectable for its antiquity, no equivalent inſtitution would have been eſtabliſhed; that a reform in their juriſprudence would have been introduced; and that, at leaſt, the *Trial by Jury*, an inſtitution ſo ſimple, and ſo admirably adapted to the objects of civil liberty, and a repreſentative Legiſlature, under ſome form or other, would have made a part of their political code.

After

After the groſs political errors committed by the Directory, and their incapacity and profligacy ſo flagrantly evinced, the elevation of Bonaparte to the ſupreme Magiſtracy, was not an event that excited in us any ſurpriſe. He had proved himſelf a *great man*, and eſſentially ſerviceable to the Republic in its utmoſt exigencies. "Great let *us* call him," &c. and ſuch his enemies muſt allow him to be; but from a great man we had expected ſomething better. Bonaparte had two eminent examples before him. Cæſar and Waſhington, like Bonaparte, were both childleſs; both had waged a ſucceſsful war in the ſervice of their reſpective ſtates, though under different circumſtances.—Both were able Generals, and expert Stateſmen; but their political career was marked by very different circumſtances. The one trampled on the liberties of his country—the other eſtabliſhed them; the one ſought in all things his perſonal elevation, and gratified his perſonal ambition—the other ſacrificed no public object to his ſelfiſh views, but was, on every occaſion, the friend only of his country. The one was unſatisfied with every elevation ſhort of a throne—the other wiſhed only to reign in the hearts of his countrymen. The one died in the purſuit of his ambitious deſigns by the avenging ſteel of "the laſt of the Romans"—the other retired, when he could render no further ſervice to his country, and died with the heartfelt regret of his fellow-citizens, and the admiration of the world.

The Chriſtian hero would have been an object truly worthy of imitation; but Bonaparte, we fear, has not choſen him as a model. Deſpotiſm is never ſo inveterate as when the ſprings and movements are concealed. In the French and Italian Conſtitutions we diſcover nothing but a complete form of tyranny. They are conſtituted on the intricate plan of the Venetian Government (the worſt of modern tyrannies) and not on the ſimple and natural arrangements of that of Britain, where all political power *obviouſly* emanates from the great body of the people, but where authorities are ſo nicely balanced, that no danger reſults from the ebullitions of democracy.

Extenſive, however, as were the powers he poſſeſſed, they were inadequate to the aſpirations of Bonaparte's ambition; and the firſt circumſtance we have to report on this occaſion is the adoption of a new Conſtitution, which, under the form of a Senatus Conſultum, was made public on the 15th of Auguſt. This Conſtitution, it appears, is not to be ſanctioned by the people in any form, but reſts altogether on the authority of the Senate. It inveſts the Chief Conſul with what may be properly termed deſpotic authority.—He can nominate a large additional number of Senators, and is inveſted with the ſole power of appointing the two ſubordinate Conſuls, and of nominating his ſucceſſor.

The Chief Conſul has alſo the ſame power as the King of England, of extending mercy to criminals; and, in every branch of executive government, he acts without controul.

There are to be aſſemblies in each Canton, which returns two perſons, one of whom, at the choice of the Firſt Conſul, is to exerciſe for ten years the office of Juſtice of the Peace, and alſo two as ſupplemental Juſtices. The members of the Municipal Councils are alſo choſen by the cantonal aſſemblies; but the Firſt Conſul nominates the Mayors and Aſſiſtants.—They nominate alſo the Electoral Colleges.

The Electoral Colleges conſiſt of one member for every five hundred houſeholders in a circuit. The numbers cannot be more than two hundred, nor leſs than one hundred and twenty: the members are for life, and the Firſt Conſul may add twenty to their number. The Electoral Colleges form part of the liſt from which are to be choſen the members of the Tribunate, now reduced to the number of fifty; they return the members for the Council of the department; and, at each meeting, two perſons, to form the liſt from whom the Senate are to be named, and two alſo to form the liſt from whom the Legiſlature is to be nominated.

The Senate regulates the Conſtitution for the colonies, and every thing not provided for by the Conſtitution, and alſo explains the meaning of its articles. It can ſuſpend the functions of juries, or proclaim certain departments out of the protection of the Conſtitution. It can annul the judgments of the tribunals. It diſſolves the Legiſlative Body, &c.

The Council of State conſiſts of fifty members, divided into ſections.

The Legiſlative Body is to bear a proportion to the population. They are changed once in five years. The Government convokes, adjourns, and prorogues it.

Such are the principal outlines of this Conſtitution, in which the *Trial by Jury* is ſcarcely mentioned, and the ſyſtem of juriſprudence appears to be one of the worſt and moſt corrupt that can be contrived

trived. This Conſtitution was framed by the Council of State, and adopted by the Conſervative Senate the ſame day it was preſented to them.

While the authority of Bonaparte is thus eſtabliſhed within his own dominions, he has fortified his political power in Europe by an alliance with the greateſt Empire of Europe—the Court of Peterſburg. The treaty at firſt was reported of as a mere commercial alliance; but the active, and, we may ſay, violent part taken by theſe two powers in the diſmemberment of the Germanic Body, under the *ſpecious* term of indemnification, evinces that the alliance has a different object. Under the pretence of acting as powers perfectly *diſintereſted*, they have preſented a *projet*, in which the reſpective portions of territory which the different States are to receive, are preciſely marked out. It would exceed our limits to enter into the details of this project. Suffice it to ſay, that it will make a conſiderable alteration in the map of Europe, ſhould it be adopted, and of this there appears to be but little doubt. The Emperor, as King of Bohemia, who appears not to be well ſatisfied with his ſhare, is endeavouring, but in vain, to counteract the machinations of theſe two great Powers; and it is almoſt ludicrous to obſerve the different manner in which it is received by the different parties.—Some of the Miniſters have actually returned thanks to Ruſſia and France for their interference; while the Bohemian Miniſter inſiſts that the affair of the Indemnities affects only the interior of the Germanic Empire, and that no Foreign Power ought to take any intereſt in it.—The French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs repreſented the matter to Count Cobentzel, as merely a *projet*, or recommendation; but it is eaſy to ſee that it is a recommendation which muſt be attended to. In the mean time, France and Ruſſia complain of the ſlow proceedings of the Diet, and urge diſpatch; while, from the movements of Pruſſia, it is not difficult to diſcover that the Court of Berlin acts in concert with the others. Such an alliance as this muſt not only be ſucceſsful in its attempts on the Germanic Body; but, in our opinion, is formidable to the independence of Europe.

A Treaty of Peace, Commerce, and Alliance, has alſo been concluded by the Firſt Conſul with the Ottoman Porte.—The free navigation of the Black Sea is conceded, with other privileges. It appears, however, that nothing is contracted for, which is prejudicial to the Commerce of England, and that every right conceded to the French merchants, is alſo ſtipulated for the Engliſh.

A power of leſs conſequence indeed, though once more formidable than at preſent, has alſo bowed ſubmiſſive before the victorious genius of Bonaparte. As the Firſt Conſul had cauſe to complain of ſome depredations committed by the Algerines on the Commerce of France, it was determined to demand immediate ſatisfaction. As a negociation with ſuch a power was moſt likely to be ſucceſsful when powerfully ſupported, the French Ambaſſador Hulin was accompanied by a force of ſix ſail of the line. The conſequence was, a full conceſſion of all the demands of the Firſt Conſul; though the Dey complains that the uſual contribution remains unpaid; a requiſition to which the French Government is not likely particularly to attend.

In the courſe of the laſt two months a kind of paper-war had been carried on by ſome of the newſpapers of France and England, relative to the arrangements lately adopted in the former country.—Such a trivial occurrence it would ſcarcely be imagined would provoke the ſuſpicions of the Conſular Government; ſo *vigilant*, however, is that Government, that about the latter end of laſt month an order of the Government was iſſued to prohibit the further circulation of Engliſh newſpapers. No ſooner was the order ſigned, than the Commiſſioners of the Police viſited all the coffee-houſes and reading-rooms in Paris, and ſeized all the Engliſh papers they could find. The reaſon aſſigned for this proceeding was, leſt the ſkirmiſhing between the Journaliſts ſhould create ill blood, and lead to a rupture of the peace. It is eaſy to perceive, however, that this was no more than a pretence.

PORTUGAL.

The Court of Liſbon was lately under a ſerious alarm, occaſioned by the abrupt departure of the French Miniſter, General Laſnes. It has ſince appeared, that the cauſe of the diſagreement originated in the bad conduct of the Ambaſſador. On his firſt arrival, his baggage, which was very conſiderable in quantity, paſſed without a ſearch. It was not long, however, before ſeveral other immenſe packages arrived, which were known to contain contraband goods, and for the purpoſe of ſale, either for the benefit of the Ambaſſador, or ſome of his ſuite. Theſe packages the Officers of the Cuſtoms inſiſted upon examining, and they were ſupported by their

their Government. The Ambaſſador, on the contrary, inſiſted on the Officers being diſmiſſed from their employments for their preſumption. This unreaſonable demand was refuſed by the Prince Regent, and General Laſnes immediately requeſted paſſports, and left Liſbon with all the precipitation of military reſentment. The facts were immediately communicated to the Firſt Conſul, by the Portugueſe Government, and the Ex-miniſter, it is ſaid, on his return, experienced a very cool reception from Bonaparte, and another Ambaſſador was immediately nominated.

SWEDEN.

A ſingular circumſtance is reported to have occurred in this country, though we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the particulars. The celebrated RuſſianCount Panin, it is ſaid, propoſed to make a tour through the different countries of Europe, and to commence with Sweden. On his arrival in Finland he was viſited by General Count Klingſpor, who endeavoured to diſſuade him from continuing his route through a country which afforded ſuch poor accommodations for a traveller, and adviſed him to proceed by ſea to Stockholm. As the Count did not appear to liſten to this advice, General Klingſpor retired, and, in a few minutes, diſpatched a note to Count Panin, ſtating, that it was the deſire of his Swediſh Majeſty that his Excellency ſhould not purſue his journey through the kingdom. Of this affront, it is further aſſerted, the Count complained to his Maſter, the Emperor of Ruſſia, who wrote to expoſtulate with his Swediſh Majeſty, and attributed his reſentment to the advice which the Count gave with reſpect to the affairs of that kingdom. His Swediſh Majeſty is ſaid to have replied—"That if Count Panin was called upon to give his advice relative to the affairs of Sweden, he had only diſcharged his duty in giving that which appeared moſt advantageous to his country; this could not, therefore, be the motive; but (his Swediſh Majeſty added) that he had too immediately before his eyes the horrid crime which deprived him of his own father, to be able to ſupport the ſight of a man, accuſed of having participated in the crime which deprived the Emperor of his."

SWITZERLAND.

Some alarming ſymptoms of inſurrection have appeared in ſome of the leſſer Cantons. Thoſe of Schwitz, Uri, and Underwalden, in particular, attached to the old Conſtitution, and diſguſted with the new by the conduct of the Commiſſary General, Keller, who took upon himſelf to nominate all the members of the Councils by his own authority, openly declared for the freedom of election, and the religious and political inſtitutions of their anceſtors. Notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the greater Cantons, theſe brave men have formed magazines, and organized a conſiderable force. The other Cantons, it is ſaid, have now adopted the dangerous reſolution of calling in a French force, and this meaſure will doubtleſs give the death-blow to Helvetic liberty.

HOLLAND.

An act of general amneſty has been decreed by the Batavian Legiſlature, with the exception only of thoſe perſons who ſurrendered ſhips of war or fortreſſes to the enemies of the Republic, in the courſe of the war, ſhould they be unable to excuſe themſelves before a council of war inſtituted for an inquiry into their conduct.

A propoſal was ſubmitted to the ſame body for indemnifying the Eaſt India ſtockholders. The indemnity was to have conſiſted in the grant of an excluſive trade to China, and the advance of ſix millions to eſtabliſh that trade. The propoſal was, however, rejected altogether.

The Legiſlature ſanctioned an excluſive privilege of the whale-fiſhery off the Cape of Good Hope in favour of a ſociety to be eſtabliſhed for fifteen years, at Amſterdam, and afterwards adjourned to the 15th of October.

GERMANY.

While the Diet at Ratiſbon is deliberating on the different propoſals of indemnity and ſecularization, ſome of the Powers have anticipated the *concluſum* by a ſeizure of thoſe territories which they conceive are to fall to their ſhare. Pruſſia has already taken poſſeſſion of the Biſhoprick of Hildeſheim, Munſter, and the town of Goſlar. The abbies of Eſſen, Werden, and Elten, are alſo made hereditary poſſeſſions of Pruſſia. The Auſtrians have alſo taken poſſeſſion of Paſſau, at the deſire, it is ſaid, of the Biſhop of that place in conſequence of an attempt upon it by the Bavarian troops.

Expectation is very generally excited relative to the proceedings at Ratiſbon. In our opinion the ſcheme propoſed by France and Ruſſia will be adopted. Indeed it is already reported, that the Emperor has ſecretly acceded to it.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

It has been lately announced by public advertiſement in the London Gazette, and other of the London Papers, that applications are intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for removing the hoſpital called Bethlem, in the quarters or open grounds, called Moorfields, in the city of London, and for rebuilding the ſame in a more convenient ſituation, that may be hereafter fixed upon; for making a new ſquare like that of Finſbury, or erecting buildings in ſome other ſhape or form, on the ſite thereof; for making new ſtreets to paſs from the ſite of Bethlem hoſpital to Throgmorton-ſtreet and the Royal Exchange, and another new ſtreet, to lead from Moorgate to Manſion Houſe-ſtreet; or, for widening and improving the ſtreets and paſſages leading from and to the ſaid reſpective ſtreets, &c. and for improving certain ſtreets, lanes, ways and paſſages, leading into, or communicating with the above ſtreets and places: Alſo for an act for taking down the preſent bridge over the river Thames, leading from the city of London to the Borough of Southwark, called London Bridge, and for rebuilding the ſame, on its preſent ſite; or for building a new bridge, inſtead thereof, in ſome more convenient ſituation; for widening and improving the avenues to the ſaid, intended, new bridge, if built on the ſite of the preſent bridge; or for making proper and convenient avenues and approaches to ſuch new bridge, if built in any other ſituation: Alſo for an Act for enlarging the market-place of Smithfield, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London; for purchaſing ſuch houſes and lands, in the ſaid pariſh, partly in the city of London and partly in the county of Middleſex, as may be found requiſite for that purpoſe; and for the better regulation of the ſaid market: Alſo for an act for eſtabliſhing a free market in the city of London, for the ſale of coals; for purchaſing ſuch houſes or lands, within the wards of Billingſgate and the Tower, as may be neceſſary for that purpoſe; and for preventing frauds and impoſitions in the vending of all coals brought into the port of London.

Weſt India Docks.—On Monday, Auguſt 30, about four o'clock, the Weſt India Docks, being conſidered as complete, the water was admitted. The firſt aperture for letting in the water was made about a foot under the low-water mark, in the Preventer-dam, (the place that ſtood the ſhock when the Coffre-dam gave way, ſome time ſince), but it was found neceſſary, in conſequence of the water coming in very ſlowly, to make another aperture, of the ſame dimenſions, on Tueſday afternoon. Such is the extent of this vaſt undertaking, that although the water ran into the docks, after the rate of 500 to a 1000 gallons in a ſecond, yet the Great Dock was not completely covered by the next morning at ſix o'clock. No kind of form was uſed upon the occaſion of letting in the water. Friday, September 3d. being the day appointed for the grand ceremony of receiving the firſt ſhip in the Great Dock, at Limehouſe, a vaſt aſſemblage of perſons of rank were preſent, to witneſs the ceremony. At one o'clock, preciſely, the Henry Addington, Capt. Lacy, a new built Weſt India veſſel, and one of the fineſt in the trade, the property of R. Milligan, eſq. a merchant of great reſpectability, and Chairman of the Company, about 350 tons burthen, entered the Dock; ſhe was towed in by ropes, amidſt the cheers of at leaſt 10,000 ſpectators. The veſſel exhibited a ſplendid and beautiful appearance, being decorated with the colours of all the different nations in the world. She was brought to anchor exactly oppoſite the warehouſe, No. VIII. which was then made ready for the reception of goods. Another Weſt Indiaman, called the Echo, followed the Henry Addington, and moored within a ſhort diſtance. The motion of the ſhip through the baſon was very ſlow. The former was light, but the latter contained between eight and nine hundred hogſheads of ſugar, which will be the firſt goods depoſited in the new warehouſes. The Earl of Roſslyn, Lords Hood, Pelham, Hobart, Hawkeſbury, Sheffield, Harvey and Glenbervie; Sir Sidney Smith, the Lord Mayor, Sir G. Shee, Mr. Alderman Curtis and Mr. Manning, honoured the ceremony with their preſence. An elegant cold collation was provided. On the fore-top-gallant-maſt was the Admiralty flag. At two o'clock they landed from the ſhip, under a diſcharge of fourteen guns, fired as a ſecond ſalute, and they afterwards returned to town, to dine with the Directors, at the London-tavern. The Weſt India Docks, thus opened, were intended for homeward-bound ſhips, but in which they will not be allowed to ſtay after their cargoes are diſcharged. It is 1600 feet long, 514 wide and 29 deep, built round with brick-work, five feet in thickneſs, at top, and covered with large ſquare ſtones, as coping to the wall. Another lock is yet to be made for the outward-bound ſhips, which will be of the ſame length, but narrower by an hundred feet. A magnificent entrance or gateway to the quays is intended, with allegorical devices, and there will be a high wall round the whole, beſides a ſloping ditch. The number of houſes, for the reſidence of clerks and workmen, will convert the marſh, in time, into a town, ſo that London will then extend from Paddington-turnpike to Blackwall, without any interruption whatever. It is now ſomewhat more than two years ſince the firſt ſtone of this great commercial improvement was laid, and it reflects much credit on thoſe employed in carrying it into execution,

execution, that in ſo ſhort a time, they ſhould have ſucceeded in rendering the Dock fit for the reception of merchandize and ſhipping. The depth of the water is twenty-five feet, at high tide. The Dock itſelf, appearing like a great lake, is, at once, an object of beauty and aſtoniſhment. The warehouſes are the grandeſt, the moſt commodious, and ſpacious, that ever were ſeen in this country, and are capable of containing a vaſt quantity of goods.

The Committee for improving the Port of London have lately advertiſed to receive propoſals from any perſon willing to undertake the blaſting, or otherwiſe breaking and removing Blackwall-rock. This rock is ſituated in the river Thames, at Blackwall, and the top is ſometimes ſeen above water at very low tides. The body of it extends about forty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, and is to be reduced or lowered eighteen feet perpendicular at the leaſt.

Since the commencement of that truly uſeful inſtitution, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, 1800 patients and upwards have been admitted under the care of Mr. Turnbull, and received eſſential benefit: In a great number of inſtances a radical cure has been accompliſhed. The applicants have exceeded 4000.

Several old houſes adjoining to that ſuperb edifice, the Eaſt India-houſe, are pulling down, in order to make a ſtreet to paſs through a part of Leadenhall-market, and ſo into Lime-ſtreet, for the convenience of carriages, &c. It is alſo intended to light the back offices of that building, which, ſtanding alone, detached from any other erection, will add greatly to the grandeur of its general appearance.

According to ſome letters lately received from the Baptiſt Miſſionaries in Bengal, it appears that Meſſrs. Carey and his ſons (formerly of Leiceſter) Mr. Ward and Mr. Merſham are in good health, and buſily proſecuting the ends of their miſſion. The baptiſed Hindoos continue ſteady to the profeſſion of Chriſtianity, notwithſtanding the ſufferings to which the conſequent loſs of caſt expoſes them. Great attention is excited in the country, to the Goſpel, and many of the natives hear the Miſſionaries with eagerneſs, and are very deſirous of obtaining copies of the New Teſtament. The firſt volume of the Old Teſtament is completed, at preſs, which contains the five books of Moſes, and the reſt is in great forwardneſs. The Miſſionary-ſociety are exerting themſelves, to obtain contributions to defray the expence, as upwards of 1200l. is ſtill wanting, to enable them to publiſh the whole Bible in the Bengalee language

On Tueſday, September 21, M. Garnerin's promiſe, of a deſcent from a Parachute, was, at laſt realized. At a quarter before ſix a ſmall pilot balloon was launched from the place where the balloon was filling, an incloſure near North Audley-ſtreet, to aſcertain the current of air, which proved to be very light from the ſouthward and weſtward, with a clear horizon. The parachute conſiſted of a caſe or bag of white canvaſs or ſail-cloth, formed, by thirty-two gores, into a hemiſpherical form of twenty-three feet diameter, at the top of which was a truck, or round piece of wood, of ten inches diameter, with a hole in its centre, faſtened to the canvaſs by thirty-two ſhort pieces of tape. At about four feet and a half from the top of the canvaſs, a wooden hoop, about eight feet diameter, was put on and tied by a ſtring from each ſeam, ſo that when the balloon aſcended, the parachute hung like a curtain from this hoop, and appeared cylindrical, between the balloon and the car, or a cylindrical baſket covered with canvaſs, about four feet high, and two and a quarter diameter, in which M. Garnerin aſcended. Garnerin, who was dreſſed in a cloſe jacket and a pair of trowſers, exerted himſelf much in attaching the apparatus of his parachute, to the net of the balloon, and at about five minutes before ſix o'clock he entered his machine and aſcended. After being about ſeven or eight minutes in the upper regions, the cord which attached the parachute to the balloon was cut; the parachute almoſt directly expanded, and for a ſecond or two remained nearly ſtationary; after that its deſcent appeared rapid for another ſecond or two, when its motions became ſo agitated, as ſeveral times to give the car an appearance of being nearly on an horizontal line with the parachute. The courſe the parachute took was over Mary-lebonne and Somers-town; on the paſſing of which laſt place it was not more than forty or fifty feet above the houſes, and at that height was borne over St. Pancras. Here M. Garnerin was obliged to let out ſome of his ballaſt, in order to clear the houſes, and he ſtruck the ground about two fields from the church-yard. So violent was the ſhock as to throw him on his face, which was much cut and bled conſiderably. M. Garnerin appeared conſiderably agitated, and trembled much when relieved from the parachute, which was probably occaſioned by the untoward circumſtance of one of the cords, which were diſpoſed to confine the extremities of the parachute, and by which it preſerved its umbrella-like appearance, having given way, from which accident, the violent motion which ſo agitated the parachute took its riſe.

Married. At St. Pancras, Henry Reynell, eſq. of Clifton, to Miſs Fagg, of Glouceſter-place.

Mr. Theddie, of Duke-ſtreet, to Miſs M'Dougal, daughter of the late A. M'Dougal, eſq. of Invereſt-houſe.

W. Steptoe, eſq. of New Brentford, Middleſex, many years ſteward to Sir Francis Burdett, to Mrs. L. Jones, widow, of the ſame place.

At St. George's in the Borough, G. M'Call, eſq. to Miſs A. Wilſon, of the Paragon.

The Rev. J. F. Stuart, rector of Lower Gravenhurſt, to Miſs C. Stiell, of Chelſea.

W. Smith, eſq of Oxford-market, to Miſs M. Vincent, of Scotland-yard.

J. Blunt, eſq. of the Old Pay Office, to Miſs Clay, of Old Broad-ſtreet.

W. Rhodes, eſq. of Hoxton, to Miſs Cooper, of Clapton.

B. Burges, eſq. of Hammerſmith, to Miſs Barrett, of Stockwell.

At St. Clement's Danes, Lord Viſcount Falkland, to Miſs Anton.

At St. John's Clerkenwell, Mr. T. Field, ſurgeon, of Wilderneſs-row, to Miſs J. Jacobſon, of Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate.

Mr. Starey, of New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Harriſon, of Berkeley-ſtreet.

Mr. Mackender, ſurgeon, of Paddington, to Miſs Fox of Glouceſter-place.

T. Tooke, eſq. of North End, Hampſtead, to Miſs Combe, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

At Mitcham, J. Royds, eſq. to Miſs L. Bond.

Mr. J. Eſdaile, of Finſbury-ſquare eldeſt ſon of J. Eſdaile, eſq. of Upminſter, in Eſſex, to Miſs A. Kennedy, of Bunhill-row.

Died.] At Hampſtead, Mrs. M. Coward, widow,—Mrs. Stonard.

Aged 73, J. Jackſon, eſq. formerly a commander in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

Of a decline, Mr. Laurence, hoſier, of Cheapſide.

At Knightſbridge, Mr. Lewis, of Great Ruſſell ſtreet, Covent-garden, the oldeſt bookſeller in London: his father was a ſchoolfellow of Alexander Pope.

Mr. John Hodges, engraver, of Archer-ſtreet, Great Windmill-ſtreet.

At his houſe near St. Andrew's church, Holborn, aged 87, Mr. Daniel Richards, many years father of that pariſh, where he had kept a ſtationer's ſhop more than ſixty years. He was alſo the ſenior member of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Stationers.

In Broad-ſtreet, aged 78, the widow of John Paltt, eſq. of Cornhill.

Mrs. Hannah Baudin, wife of Capt. Baudin, of the Strand.

In London, W. Witham, eſq. of Cliff, in Yorkſhire.

Capt. William Smith, lately from the Weſt Indies. He unfortunately fell overboard whilſt viewing Mr. Barrett's balloon off Deptford, and falling between the ſhipping, was drowned.

Mrs. Anne Sanford, of Stamford-hill, relict of the late Mr. Henry Sanford, of Stoke Newington, brewer.

Mr. John Rudd, attorney, of Old-ſtreet-road. While on a viſit at a friend's houſe at Duddington, in Lincolnſhire, the family being alarmed in the night by ſome villains breaking into the houſe, the man-ſervant taking a loaded piece, went down ſtairs, and Mr. Rudd unfortunately followed, but without giving notice to the ſervant, who, conceiving him to be one of the villains, fired at him, and wounded him in ſo ſhocking a manner that he died in the ſpace of two hours.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, aged 86, Chriſtopher Milbourn, eſq.

At Clapham, in his 57th year, George Griffin Stoneſtreet, eſq. a Director of the Phœnix fire-office, and of the Pelican life-inſurance-office, and author of "The Portentous Globe," an excellent refutation of the claims of an univerſal Aſſurance-office.

Aged 68, at the houſe of her ſon-in-law, George Martin, eſq. in Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, after a painful and lingering illneſs, Mrs. Agnes Breton, relict of Michael Harvey Breton, eſq. late of Norton-hall, Northamptonſhire, and of Epping-green, Herts. eldeſt ſon of the late Eliab Breton, of Fortyhill, Enfield, eſq.) and ſiſter to the late Viſcounteſs dowager Clifeden.

The wife of Robert Steel, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare.

In Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 75, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the late William Lawrence, eſq. of Kirtby Fleetham, county of York, and one of the daughters of the late William Aiſlabie, eſq, of Studley-royal, in the ſame county.

The widow of John Whitelock, eſq. of Streatham, Surry.

Whilſt on a viſit to his brother, at Bilingborough in Lincolnſhire, Mr. T. Gray, coal-merchant, of London.

Mrs. H. Reid, wife of Andrew Reid, eſq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, and daughter of Thomas Gildart, eſq. of Finchley, Middleſex; a woman who with great perſonal beauty poſſeſſed all the mental qualities that are generally conſidered as valuable and attractive in diſpoſition and manners.

In his 60th year Mr. Thomas Ellis, Stockbroker, of the Palatine-houſes, Stoke Newington. Four houſes, originally erected by the pariſh for the accommodation of certain Proteſtant German families, who fled from the Palatinate in the year 1709, have given their name to ſome others adjoining them.

In his 56th year, Mr. Wm. Coring, upwards of thirty years clerk in the Victualling-office for the accounts appertaining to the works and repairs.

At his houſe, Vale-place, Hammerſmith, George Steveniton, eſq.

At Iſlington, in his 76th year, Mr. Chas. Moorhouſe, upwards of 40 years one of the clerks of the Bank of England, a truſt which he diſcharged with true zeal and rigid fidelity. He was well known by the ſingular circumſtance of always wearing a remarkable cocked hat, and a nofegay every day in the year.

Mrs. Salter of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide. Her death occaſioned a great diſturbance in the neighbourhood, in conſequence of an erroneous report that ſhe had been murdered by her huſband, who keeps an oil-ſhop. Before the Coroner's Jury it appeared that Mr. and Mrs. Salter (each aged about 60), lived on very bad terms together, and this induced a ſuſpicion that the huſband had been guilty of murder. Nothing appeared, however, againſt him, to juſtify ſuch a ſurmiſe. A lodger in the houſe depoſed, that he had often ſeen Mrs. Salter in liquor; that on coming home

on the preceding night, ſhe had opened the door to him, and he obſerved to her, ſhe was "a little as uſual." She was then ſcarcely able to walk. Next morning, going out early, this perſon obſerved Mrs. Salter lying behind the counter, dead; he was the firſt who ſaw her in that ſituation. She had a bruiſe on her head. A ſurgeon who examined the body, was of opinion that the bruiſe could not kill her, and that ſhe died of ſuffocation by exceſs of drinking. Coroner's inqueſt, "Died by the Viſitation of God." Notwithſtanding this verdict, Wood-ſtreet was crowded till a late hour, particularly by the women from the neighbourhood of Grub-ſtreet, who vowed vengeance againſt Mr. Salter for murdering his wife.

Morice Jones, eſq. of Lower Belgrave-ſtreet, Pimlico.

At Croydon, in Surrey, Mrs. Dingwall.

Aged 82, J. Theobald, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet.

W. Annaud, eſq. of Little Love-lane, Aldermanbury.

Mrs. Stubbs, wife of C. Stubbs, eſq. of Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mr. Ricaby, printer, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-ſtreet.

Mrs. Leverton, wife of Mr. Leverton, architect, of Bedford-ſquare.

Mrs. A. Sanford, of Stamford-hill, relict of the late Mr. H. Sanford, an eminent brewer, of Stoke Newington.

Aged 86, C. Hippeſley, eſq. of Iſleworth, one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.

Mr. W. Braithwaite, engineer, of the Terrace, Tottenham Court Road.

Mrs. Dickenſon, wife of H. Dickenſon, eſq. of the Eaſt India Houſe.

At Clapton, at his brother's houſe, in his 72d year, B. Powel, eſq. of Loughton, Eſſex.

In Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friars, aged 81, J. Eddowes, eſq.

Miſs S. Cardin, of Great Cumberland-ſtreet.

At Richmond, Mrs. Jefferys, aunt to the Hon. Miſs Jefferys, of South Audley-ſtreet.

Aged 72, Mrs. Willett, of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Waters, wife of Mr. R. Waters, purſer of the Britannia, a ſhip employed in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

Mr. Spires, one of the meſſengers belonging to Lord Hawkeſbury's office, in Downing-ſtreet.

Aged 43, Mr. J. Cockburn, merchant, of Lime-ſtreet ſquare.

At Woodford, L. Legge, eſq. lately a woollen-draper, in Cornhill.

Mrs. Currance, of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

At Camberwell, R. Lawrence, eſq.

At Stepney, aged 61, Mrs. Browne, relict of the late F. Brown, eſq. ſurgeon in the navy.

At Ealing, A. Dakin, eſq. of Duke-ſtreet, Portland-place.

At Streatham, in his 73th year, W. Newman, eſq. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon within, ſince the year 1786, and for ſeveral preceding years, a member of the Court of Common-council, for the Ward of Farringdon without.

At Brompton, Mrs. Brown, widow of the late J. Brown, eſq. commander of the ſhip Alfred, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Mrs. A. H. Cole, wife of W. Cole, eſq. printer to the Bank of England.

In the King's Bench priſon, of a deep decline, Mr. Boſſi, a muſical profeſſor of high celebrity.

[The manege, or training ſtables of the late Earl of Groſvenor, (*See our laſt Number*) contained more horſes than thoſe of any other ſportſman in England, and were all of his own breed; indeed, ſo great was his ſtock, that many others were ſupplied from his ſtud. He had named ſix colts (by one horſe, his favourite John Bull) for the Derby ſtakes, next year; and his nominations were equally numerous in moſt of the great ſweepſtakes and ſubſcriptions at York, Aſcot, Brighton, Lewes, Stamford and Newmarket, where his engagements continued for many years, all of which muſt now, of courſe, be void. It was in a match between his lordſhip's colt, by Gimcrack, and the late Earl of Abingdon's Cardinal York, that Mr. Elwes, of high parſimonious notoriety, lent the late Earl *three thouſand guineas*, to make his ſtakes: the betts were ſeven to two in his favour, and he muſt have permitted his antagoniſt to have walked over the courſe, but for the unſolicited munificence of the old miſer, who, on his return from the courſe, is reported to have ſcrambled over a difficult paſſage, called the Devil's Dyke, merely to avoid paying a turnpike. The remains of the late Earl were depoſited with thoſe of his anceſtors, at Eccleſtone, near Cheſter. The body was drawn by ſix roan-ſtallions, favourites of his lordſhip.]

ERRATUM.—In the account of the death of Lord Groſvenor, in laſt month's Magazine, for oldeſt alderman in the Corporation of Leiceſter; read, of the City of Cheſter.

[*To the character of Mrs. Horner, of Mells-Park, whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number but one, may be added*—She was a truly eſtimable woman, gentle, humane, and beneficent by nature, the habits of her mind moſt happily correſponded with the prepoſſeſſing elegance of her manners and perſon. Her life was a continued ſeries of practical benevolence. To "do good by ſtealth, and bluſh to find it fame," was as juſtly her eulogy, as it could be of the exalted character to whom it was firſt applied. In every relation of ſocial life, the duties of the wife, the parent, and the friend were inviolably acquitted with all the zeal, energies, and affections of a mind of the warmeſt ſenſibility, deeply principled with the perfections of moral virtue, and the ſublime influence of genuine religion.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

**** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A new colliery, called Piercy Main, has been lately discovered at Flatworth, on the river Tyne; a circumstance which has given rise to great rejoicings in that town and at Shields.

Married.] Mr. J. Hall, currier, in Durham, to Miss E. Wood, of Kibblesworth.—Mr. Ord, mercer, in London, to Miss Langstaff, late of Newcastle.—The Rev. F. Ekins, rector of Morpeth, to Miss Tyler, eldest daughter of J. Tyler, esq. of Whalton.—Mr. W. Wailes, taylor, of North Shields, to Miss Bellough, of Newcastle.—Mr. E. Wylan, raff merchant, of Bishop Wearmouth, to Miss M. Legge, of East Rainton.

At Main-house, in Scotland, H. Lamb, esq. of Ryton, in the county of Durham, to Miss Chatto.—Mr. C. Lamport, of Winyard, to Miss A. Hutchinson, of Durham.

At Yarm, R. Stonehouse, esq. to Mrs. Newton.

At Lesbury, Mr. G. Mattison, ship-owner, of Alemouth, to Miss Robinson.

At Sunderland, Capt. Canney, to Miss S. Walker.

At Newcastle, Capt. W. Tate, to Miss M. Murray.—Mr. W. Boyd, of the Newcastle Bank, to Miss Lock.

At Durham, Mr. D. Wild, attorney, to Miss Howe.—Mr. T. Barker, merchant, of Helmsley, Yorkshire, to Miss Taylor, of North Shields.—Mr. G. Robson, master of the Bowes Arms, in Durham, to Mrs. Foster, of Trimdon.

At Hexham, Mr. C. Bell, attorney, to Miss M. Bell, daughter of Mr. Bell, Tanner.

At Felton, Mr. J. Mills, dancing master, to Miss Atkinson, sister to Mr. Atkinson, of Swarland.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Grierson, poulterer; his wife had died only a few weeks before, in consequence of the injury she sustained by the overturning of the Morpeth coach.

Aged 77, T. Simpson, esq. upward of fifty years proprietor of the blue manufactory at Elswick, near Newcastle; he was a kind and munificent patron to the poor, many of whom weekly enjoyed his private charities, and likewise a valuable master to those who were under his employ, (between forty and fifty in number) having, both at the commencement of, and since the advanced price of provisions, constantly supplied them with bread and flour, at the low price of 14d. per stone.

Mr. J. Ayrton, salt dealer.—Mrs. Holborn, of the Scotch Arms public house.—Mr. W. Shield, clerk to Mr. J. Blenkinson. His death was occasioned by a contusion in the brain, received by a fall from horseback, on Gateshead Fell.

Aged 58, Mr. J. Robson, mason.—Mr. G. Temperley, grocer, son of Mr. Temperley, of the Sand-hill.

Mrs. Ramsay, mother-in-law of Mr. Kinlock, dancing master.

At Gateshead, aged 74, Mr. E. Wilson, shoemaker.

At Durham, Mr. M. Stott, hair-dresser.—Mr. P. Simpson, shop-keeper.—Mr. W. Joby, jobber.—Aged 62, Mr. T. Sowler, printer.

At North Shields, in her 49th year, Mrs. M. Dixon, wife of Mr. R. Dixon, ship-owner.—Mr. E. Milburn, of the George tavern.—Aged 48, R. Blacket, esq. lieutenant in the navy, and Water-bailiff to the Corporation of Newcastle.

At South Shields, Mr. T. Middleton, shoemaker.

At Morpeth, in his 54th year, Mr. J. Wake, late a common brewer, but who had retired from business.

At Hexham, Mrs. E. Jefferson, relict of the late Mr. P. Jefferson, shoemaker.

At Darlington, aged 71, Mr. Turner, formerly a surgeon, but who had retired from business.—Mr. R. Culley, of the White Swan public house.

At Alnwick, Mr. J. Hiddlestone, sadler.—Mr. T. Allison, shoe-maker.—Mr. J. Rymer, of Langley Mill, near Durham.—Aged 81, Mr. Bedlington, of the Three Tuns public house, near Chester-le-street.

At Stockton, aged 52, Mr. T. Teutin.

At Winyard, Mrs. Yellowley, wife of Mr. Yellowley, house-steward to Sir H. Vane Tempest, bart.

At Fat Hill, aged 93, Mrs. J. Wetherall, mother of J. Wetherall, esq. of the Darlington Bank.

At Framlington, Northumberland, aged 90, Mr. J. Railston, farmer.—J. Beil, esq. of the Cock Hill, near Morpeth, formerly a merchant in Newcastle.

At the Ballast Hills, near Newcastle, Miss A. Stevenson, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Stevenson, late a lieutenant in the North York militia.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The following is extracted from the Carlisle Journal of Saturday, August 28th.

"Within these few years an insect, before unknown in this county, has made its appearance in the British orchards, which, if means are not generally taken to root it out, will in a short period, destroy every apple tree in the kingdom. It exhibits upon the trees the appearance of a white efflorescence, like

what

what may be ſometimes ſeen on the ſtones in the fields; this ſeems, however, to be only the habitation of the inſects, which exiſt in millions wherever they have once lodged themſelves. On bruiſing the efflorescence-like matter between the fingers, a deep red-coloured fluid, like blood, is expreſſed, and which probably is of that nature. Already have ſeveral valuable orchards been much injured by this inſect, which corrodes the apple-trees in ſuch a manner as, at laſt, completely to deſtroy their organization and to kill them, without the proprietors, many of them at leaſt, even once ſuſpecting the cauſe. The following recipe is then given, of a cheap compoſition, which has been found effectually to anſwer the purpoſe: To one hundred gallons of human urine, and one buſhel of lime, add cow-dung in a ſufficient quantity to bring it to the conſiſtence of paint. With this compoſition anoint the trees. If the white efflorescence-like ſubſtance in which the inſects are lodged, has made its appearance, it ſhould previouſly be bruſhed off.

A print-field, which is the only one in the county of Weſtmoreland, has been lately begun at Kendal. The firſt block, preparatory to the undertaking was laid there, on Wedneſday Auguſt 14, by Mr. J. Barrow, one of the proprietors.

An occaſional correſpondent of the Cumberland Packet, in a correct, but deſultory, deſcriptive ſketch of a tour he had lately made, ſpeaking of Whitehaven, which he had viſited, for a few days, calls it, the Emporium of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, and the moſt important ſea-port in the northern counties, next to Newcaſtle and Liverpool. The town of Whitehaven, he proceeds, probably ſo called from its not being an Incorporation, or even a pariſh, is admirably laid out. It muſt have been built, not only from a plan, but from a good plan; for the ſtreets are diſpoſed in a manner at once calculated to produce the fineſt effect in appearance, and to make the reſidence the moſt ſalubrious to the inhabitants. St. Bees, a village, is its *alma-mater*. After pointing out the conveniences which the town of Whitehaven poſſeſſes, in its preſent ſtate, he goes on to enumerate the eaſy methods by which it might be improved, by a prudent uſe of the advantages of ſituation. Theſe advantages are a great number of hands, viz. women and children to be employed in the different branches and operations—plenty of coals of the beſt quality for ſuch purpoſes, the adjoining country, in a variety of ſituations, affords abundant opportunities for carrying on ſuch works as require a conſtant ſupply of water. In ſhort, every requiſite for ſpinning, weaving, printing, bleaching, &c. is to be found here; and there is, beſides, at Whitehaven, an excellent and capacious harbour, whoſe convenience is immenſe, the navigation into and out of it being much better and ſafer than at many ports which might be mentioned. Some improvements have been lately ſuggeſted, chiefly with a view to its enlargement. If the former condition of ſome other places be compared with their preſent circumſtances, they will be found to owe more to their ſpirit of enterpriſe and the induſtry with which they have perſevered, than to any real advantages of ſituation, and that theſe ſituations are much inferior to thoſe of the place he is ſpeaking of, which as already obſerved, furniſhes the chief requiſites in abundance.

Married.] At Harrington, Mr. Huddart, mariner, to Miſs Jefferſon.—Mr. J. Taylor, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs M. Waterhouſe, ſecond daughter of Mrs. Waterhouſe, of Kendal.

In Kendal, at the Quaker's meeting-houſe, Mr. M. Remmington, of Penrith, to Mrs. E. Marriott —W. Briggs, M. D. mayor of Kendal, to Miſs A. M. Maude, ſecond daughter of J. Maude, eſq.—Mr. T. Hodgſon, of Manchester, auctioneer, to Miſs Aſhburner.—Mr. E. Wilſon, cordwainer, to Miſs Sinkinſon.

At Whitehaven, Capt. R. Hinde, of the ſhip Fortune to Miſs Cornick.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 74, Mr. R. Taylor, well known for many years in this city, as a ſheriff's bailiff.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Muncaſter, clogger.—Aged 34, Mr. Smith, comptroller of the cuſtoms.—Mrs. Brown, widow.—Aged 22, Miſs M. Burns, third daughter of the late J. Burns, eſq.— ——Watſon, eſq. town major of Carliſle.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Rothery, late Captain of the ſhip Wells.—Aged 74, Mrs. J. Gibbons.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Walton, wife of Mr. M. Walton, keeper of the poor-houſe.—Aged 70, Mrs. A. Williamſon, widow.

At Kendal, ſuddenly, Mr. G. Adlington, dyer, of Liverpool.—Aged 67, Mrs. M. Kendal, grocer, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Maryport, advanced in years, Mr. W. Tickle, joiner and cabinet-maker.

At Penrith, in his 87th year, Mr. W. Faulder, formerly of Aikhead, near Wigton. —In his 48th year, Mr. G. Monkhouſe.

At Thornſtonfield, aged 90, Mrs. M. Robinſon, a preacher among the Quakers, formerly of Scotby, near Carliſle.

At Langholm, aged 95, Mr. J. Scott, common-carrier between Carliſle and Edinburgh, ſince the year 1740; which buſineſs he had declined only a ſhort time ago.

At Rockliff, near Carliſle, aged 87, Mr. J. Welſh.

At Keſwick, aged 80, Mr. T. Irven, father of Captain Irven, of the ſhip Hebe, of Harrington.

At Burton, in Weſtmoreland, aged 82, Mrs. A. Cropper.

At Inverary, in Scotland, L. Campbell, eſq. ſheriff's ſubſtitute of Argyleſhire.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Weſtray, a wealthy yeoman.

At Thorns Hall, near Sedbergh, in Yorkſhire, in an advanced age, Mrs. Bateman, relict

relict of the Rev. Dr. Bateman, and mother of the Rev. S. Bateman, of the Nunnery, in Cumberland, and of Colonel Bateman, in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company. She was nearly related to the ancient and almoſt extinct families of Wharton and Otway, in the county of Weſtmoreland.

YORKSHIRE.

Medical ſtate of the York Lunatic Aſylum, agreeably to a report laid before the General Annual Court of Governors, on Friday, the 27th of Auguſt: Patients admitted from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the charity, in the year 1777, to Auguſt 1, 1801, 1447; ditto admitted from Auguſt 1, 1801, to Auguſt, 1802, 92; total, 1539; cured, 683; relieved, 364; incurable, and removed by deſire of their friends, 208; died, 157; remain in the houſe, 77 men, and 50 women, among whom are 21 patients, who enjoy the benefit of a conſiderable ſum, annually ariſing from the enlarged payments of a few patients in eaſy circumſtances, 127. Total of the creditor-account for donations, legacies, Lady Gower's reduction fund, balance in hand, ſundries, &c. 3248l. 10s.; total of the debtor-account, for tradeſmen's bills, weekly and houſe-bills, balance in the houſe-ſteward's hands, balance due to Wilſon's bank, &c. 3248l. 10s.; donation received ſince auditing the above, from the Hon. L. Dundas, 25l.

On Thurſday, Auguſt 13, was held on Knaveſmire, near York, the firſt ſhew of the York Agricultural Society, an inſtitution only lately entered into. It was attended by a very reſpectable number of gentlemen, farmers, and breeders of cattle, from various parts of the county. The cattle, ſheep, and boars, exhibited for the different premiums advertiſed by the Society, were univerſally allowed to be capital in their different kinds.

Curious ſpecimen of the diviſion of labour.—At the manufactory of Meſſrs Noel and Kippax, in Sheffield, upwards of 90 perſons are employed in forming thoſe uſeful inſtruments called knives, in every branch of the manufacture, from the rude iron-bar to the beautiful and complicated articles which coſt ſeven or eight guineas, and which contain 25 different pieces within the handle. Some, indeed, are not of ſo high a value, for having paſſed through at leaſt 60 different hands, from the rough ore to the laſt poliſhing, they are ſold afterwards at the rate of 2½d. each. Five hundred different patterns of knives are made at this manufactory. Almoſt all the people employed work by the piece, and commonly earn, at induſtrious, 4s. a day.

The late races at York (laſt week in Auguſt) were diſtinguiſhed by a ſale of horſes, capital ſtallions, and brood-mares; the firſt indeed of the kind ever witneſſed in the county, whether conſidered as to the goodneſs of the whole animal, blood, hunters, or roadſters—whether as to the numbers ſold, or to the high price they in general brought. The numbers of excellent trainers in the three ridings of this extenſive county, and the ſtock bred by them, muſt ever render the city of York a very deſirable and eligible place of ſale for running and other horſes.

Married.] Mr. E. Taylor, jun. merchant, of Barnſley, to Miſs Broomhead, of Sheffield.—J. Watſon, eſq. of Bilton-park, near Knareſboro', juſtice of peace for the Weſt-riding, to Miſs Hartley, ſecond daughter of the Rev. J. Hartley, rector of Staveley.

At York, Mr. J. Hardy, watch-maker, &c. of Preſton, in Lancaſhire, to Miſs A. Spence, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Rob. Spence.

At Hull, Mr. J. Smith, of London, to Miſs M. Wyles, daughter of Mr. Wyles, roper.—Mr. B. Heſletine, to Miſs H. Robinſon.

At Doncaſter, W. Coward, eſq. of Brixton Cauſeway, in Surrey, to Miſs Proctor.

Mr. W. Sargeant, attorney, of Sheffield, to Miſs M. Gloſſop, of Stumperlow Hall.—Mr. Wrench, late of the Theatre Royal, York, to Mrs. Taylor, manager of the Halifax and Nottingham Theatres.

At Pocklington, Mr. J. Linwood, to Miſs A. Judſon.

At Leeds, at the Quakers' Meeting-houſe, Mr. J. Bolton, mercer, to Miſs Burnett.—Mr. S. Grimſhaw, flax-dreſſer, to Miſs M. Shackleton.

Mr. W. Feſter, merchant, of Park, in Errington, to Miſs Sutcliffe, of Studley, in Langfield, both near Halifax.

At Skelton, near York, Mr. R. Newton, itinerant methodiſt-preacher in the Howden-circuit, to Miſs Noades.

Died.] At York, in his 76th year, Mr. M. Lyon, of the Horſe-ſhoe inn.—Aged 42, Mr. B. Boocock, joiner and cabinet-maker.—In his 66th year, the Rev. J. Bell, rector of St. Crux Pavement, perpetual curate of St Sampſon, &c. and maſter of the grammar-ſchool endowed by the late W. Haughton, eſq.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, plane-maker.—Mr. J. Spencer, flax-dreſſer.

At her lodgings, in this city, Mrs. M. Hammond, daughter of the late W. Hammond, eſq. of Hull.—In his 83th year, Mr. W. Horner.—In her 57th year, Mrs. Petch, paſtrycook.

At Hull, aged 25, Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. Coates, linen-draper, in the Market-place.

Aged 64, Mr. J. Taylor; he was perfectly well, to all appearance, on Thurſday-noon, and died on the Friday-evening following.

The Rev. J. Barker, ſon of the Rev. J. Barker, miniſter of St. Mary's pariſh.—Mr. W. Upton, bricklayer.—In her 65th year, Mrs. Swann, mother of the late Mr. Swann, ſurgeon.

At Leeds, Mrs. Murgitroyd.

Mr. Brook, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Brook, merchant. He had formerly travelled on the Continent, and was one of thoſe unfortunate individuals who were detained in Ruſſia, under the ſevere edict made againſt the Engliſh, by the late Emperor Paul.

Mr. Jonas Whitaker, brother to Mr. J. Whitaker, of Burley, near Otley.

At

At Halifax, Mrs. Holden, wife of Mr. Holden, printer and bookſeller.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Shaw, ſurgeon.

At Wakefield, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Green.

At Whitby, ſuddenly, of an apoplectic fit, while walking upon the pier, Mr. R. Jackſon, ſhip-owner.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Wrightſon, wife of Mr. Wrightſon, mercer.

At his ſeat at Ingleby, Sir W. Fowlis, bart. high-ſheriff of this county.

Mr. B. Chapman, clothier, &c. of Buſſingthorpe, near Leeds.

Aged 57, Mr. B. Dyſon, plane-maker, of York. His death was occaſioned by the circumſtance of inadvertently lying in a damp bed, in an inn, while travelling upon buſineſs.

Mr. Brailey, ſurgeon, of Oſmandthorpe, late of Leeds.—Mrs. Barnard, wife of L. B. Barnard, eſq. of Walkington, near Beverley.—Aged 74, the Rev. F. Beſt, rector of South Dalton, and one of the acting magiſtrates for the East-riding of this county during the laſt 20 years.—Aged 76, Mrs. Dyſon, relict of the late Mr. E. Dyſon, of Gatehead, near Halifax.

At his lodgings in London, W. Witham, eſq. of Cliff hall, in the North-riding.

At Kirby Moorſide, ſuddenly, Mr. D. Seaton, agent to C. S. Duncombe, eſq. of Duncombe-park.

At Gilderſome, Miſs Aſhworth, third daughter of the late Rev. T. Aſhworth, Diſſenting-miniſter.

Miſs Rawſthorne, only daughter of A. Rawſthorne, eſq. of Colne-bridge, near Huddersfield.

At Middleton Tyas, Mrs. M. Hartley, ſiſter of the late L. Hartley, eſq.

At Rawcliffe, near Snaith, in his 70th year, Mr. J. Oſwald, for many years a reſpected officer in the royal navy.

Mr. Ledger, dry-ſalter, of Mirfield.—Aged 62, Mr. T. Death, formerly of the Theatres Royal, Norwich and York.

LANCASHIRE.

The cotton manufactories, in the north of England, have lately increaſed to a degree almoſt incredible. Lancaſter is, and perhaps will continue to be, the grand centre of this riſing branch of trade. But the manufactory of this article, has, within the laſt four or five years been gaining much ground in Cheſhire, Staffordſhire and Weſtmorland; and ſo conſiderable has its progreſs been in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, that the labouring poor are at preſent, in many places, principally employed in it. In the neighbourhood of Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, and even Dewsbury, ſeveral large manufactories have been lately erected, and we learn that the enterpriſing proprietors of theſe works have, every where, the moſt flattering proſpects of ſucceſs.

Preſton Guild or Feſtival.—This Guild, is, by charter, obliged to be celebrated at the end of every twenty-one years, in default of which, the elective franchiſe of the inhabitants of Preſton, in ſending members to parliament, and their rights as burgeſſes would be forfeited. Twenty-eight days grace are allowed to thoſe who are inclined to renew their freedom, whether acquired by anceſtry or purchaſe. This is always announced before the corporation in full aſſembly, by a proclamation of the Town-cryer, who ends with theſe words "or ever after they are to be debarred of the ſame on any ſimilar occaſion." The Derby family, which has the principal patronage of the borough, are, of courſe, deeply intereſted in giving eclat to this feſtival. Every kind of ſport, ſuited to each rank and degree in life, is introduced. The Guild commenced on Monday, the 30th of Auguſt under the moſt propitious auſpices imaginable, and with as favourable weather as could be deſired. The concourſe of people of all ranks, from the higheſt nobleman to the humbleſt peaſant, was ſuch as was never before collected there, on any ſimilar occaſion. The morning was uſhered in with the ringing of bells and ſounding of trumpets. At the different inns where the companies aſſembled, colours were ſeen flying from the windows, and bands of muſic playing. The language of Milton might be adopted here with propriety:—"And young and old came forth to play,"—for it was like calling all forth to enjoy the jubilee. And indeed, it may be ſaid, with truth, that all parties joined in exerting themſelves to ſupport the Guild with propriety.

The gentlemen's proceſſion commenced on Monday morning, immediately after breakfaſt, it was preceded by the Marſhal, armed cap-a-peé, on horſeback, trumpeters on horſeback, &c. then came twenty-four young, blooming, handſome, women, belonging to the different cotton mills, dreſſed in a uniform of peculiar beauty and ſimplicity. Their dreſs conſiſted wholly of the manufacture of the town. The ground petticoats were of fine white callico; the head dreſs was a kind of blue-feathered wreath, formed very ingeniouſly of cotton, ſo as to look like a garland. Each girl carried in her hand the branch of an artificial cotton-tree, as the ſymbol of her profeſſion. Theſe branches appeared as in full bloom, and had a ſtrong reſemblance to nature. The ingenuity with which the leaves were formed, and the execution of them, in general, reflects the higheſt credit on the taſte and judgment of Mrs. Horrocks, and the female part of her family, who made them. This part of the ſpectacle had a truly original and pleaſing effect. The gentlemen walked in pairs, preceded by Lord Derby and the Hon. T. Erſkine. They amounted to about four-hundred, conſiſting of all the principal noblemen, gentlemen, merchants and manufacturers, of this and the neighbouring

neighbouring counties. At the head of the manufacturers were J. Horrocks, eſq. M. P. and J. Watſon, eſq. arm in arm, (the two principal and indeed rival cotton manufacturers of the county), carrying white wands in their hands! upwards of one hundred workmen and mechanics followed, two and two. They paraded through all the principal ſtreets of the town, attended by bands of muſic and flags, with various emblematical devices, &c. &c. and then proceeded to the pariſh church. In the courſe of the proceſſion, came Nicholas Grimſhaw, eſq. the mayor, with his maces, the recorder, bailiffs, aldermen, common-council-men, halbert-men and other corporation officers, town cryer, beadle, &c. as likewiſe all the different companies or incorporated bodies, headed by their wardens, with ſtaves of office, in their ſtate dreſſes, and with the uſual inſignia; alſo one of the lodges of free-maſons, in their appropriate decorations. The excellent band of the 17th regiment of light dragoons, preceded the corporate body, all in full dreſs, and their officers in new cloaths of office. The company of butchers, in uniform and characteriſtic dreſſes, and thoſe of tanners, ſkinners and glovers, habited in like manner, cloſed the whole. The other companies were the woolcombers, ſpinners and weavers company, the cordwainers company, the carpenters company, the vintners company, the taylors* company, the ſmiths company, (joined by the plumbers, painters, glaziers and watch-makers) and the mercers and drapers company. Each company was attended by a band of muſic and a very elegant enſign. After divine ſervice the proceſſion paraded the ſtreets, in the ſame order as they had gone to the church, and then broke up at the Guildhall, where they had firſt aſſembled, about nine o'clock in the morning. Two very ſtriking emblematical devices occurred in the proceſſion, one was a machine, or ſort of ſtage, with a ſpinning jenny on it, worked by a boy, characteriſtically habited, and drawn by fourteen men, uniformly and neatly dreſſed in callico ſhirts. The other was a ſimilar machine, with a loom drawn on a ſledge, at which was a girl, working with bobbins; this was alſo drawn by fourteen men dreſſed in a uniform like the others. After the proceſſion, Mr. Grimſhaw, the Mayor, entertained the gentlemen with a ſumptuous dinner at his houſe, in Winkley-place—The Mayoreſs, likewiſe, entertained the ladies on the following day.

On Tueſday was the ladies proceſſion. A numerous body of gentlemen, holding white rods in their hands, walked before and filed off, making a line, on each ſide of the ſtreet, through which the ladies were to paſs. The girls from the cotton manufactory, led the van, as before, afterwards came the ladies, two and two. The Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth, rector, and Mrs. Grimſhaw, the Mayoreſs and Queen of the Guild, walked firſt; after them came the Counteſs of Derby and Lady Charlotte Hornby; Lady Stanley, daughter of Lord Derby, and Lady Anne Lindſay; Lady Suſan Carpenter and the Hon. Mrs. Cawthorne; Lady Gerard and Lady Houghton; Lady Jerningham and Lady Fitzgerald. Several other baronets ladies and the reſt of the other ladies followed, walking in pairs; in all near four hundred in number, conſiſting of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ladies in this and the other neighbouring counties. They were all ſuperbly dreſſed and adorned with a profuſion of the richeſt jewels. Each of them wore an elegant, faſhionable plume of feathers branching from the *coeffure*. This part of the ſpectacle (eſpecially the firſt *coup-d'oeil* when the ladies had all got out of the town-hall into the ſtreet) comprehending

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* This company was attended by a man and woman decorated with fig-leaves, an emblem of the very high antiquity of their buſineſs. The Eve, though ſelected from among the fair Lancaſhire witches (and never, ſay the Lancaſhire-papers, did they look more bewitching than on this occaſion), did not it ſeems, reſemble the Eve of Milton, of whom it is ſaid:

Grace was in all her ſteps, heaven in her eye.
In every geſture dignity and love.

The butchers company were about forty in number. They had, all, new white aprons and ſteels hung to them; and twelve of their ſons walked in the proceſſion, dreſſed in a ſimilar manner.—All of them had white and red ribbons in their hats. The farriers company was led by a man, completely accoutred in ſteel armour, elegantly ornamented, his armour-cap was decorated with a fine plume of feathers; his horſe had a ſcarlet ſaddle-cloth, ornamented with gold-lace, which gave him a ſtately and grand appearance. This perſonage repreſented Vulcan. He was followed by eight boys, with their hair powdered, without coats or waiſtcoats, their ſhirts ornamented with blue ribbons; they carried white ſtaves, in their hands, with gilt heads. The farriers followed with new blue jackets and trowſers, the jackets had red collars, they wore red caps with taſſels at the top, and fur fronts; they had on new leather aprons, with pincers and hammets hanging in the fronts. The tanners company wore green ribbands in their hats, and oak-leaves; moſt of them were dreſſed in blue coats. The cordwainers company, to the number of about forty, wore red morocco aprons, bound with new, light-blue ribbands. They had ſaſhes over their ſhoulders, with an appropriate inſcription. They were followed by a number of apprentices, carrying, on long poles, all the different faſhions of ladies and gentlemens ſhoes, &c. &c. Of the Freemaſon's lodge, Peace and Unity, No 565. about fifty, only, were in the proceſſion.

ſuch

ſuch a brilliant diſplay of beauty, elegance and faſhion, deſervedly attracted univerſal attention and admiration, and produced one of the grandeſt, moſt uncommon and charming ſights ever beheld. After attending the Mayoreſs to church, and hearing divine ſervice, the ladies paraded in the ſame order, quite round the market-place. In the courſe of the proceſſion, a complete ſteam-engine, in miniature, at full work, and performing all the various operations of the cotton manufactory, was exhibited, for the inſtruction and amuſement of the ladies. It was attended by fourteen men in uniform dreſſes like thoſe mentioned above. This very curious and ſingular piece of mechaniſm attracted great attention. The ſpectacle of this day was by far the moſt brilliant and gratifying of the whole feſtival. So ſplendid an exhibition of female attractions has ſeldom been witneſſed in this part of the country, and indeed, every poſſible variety of taſte, elegance and art, were diſplayed by both ſexes during the whole feſtival, in coſtume, ornaments and decorations. Some of the dreſſes worn by the ladies, on this occaſion, were ſaid to be worth more than 10,000l. On Monday, there was a ſplendid aſſembly at the town-hall, (the tickets at half a guinea each) which was crowded to an uncommon degree, and on Wedneſday night the Mayoreſs gave a ball, at the ſame place, for which more than four hundred tickets were iſſued. The crowd was ſo great that dancing was hardly practicable. The New Theatre, at Preſton, a very elegant and convenient houſe, was attended by crowded audiences every night, at double prices: a great part of the pit had been laid into boxes, notwithſtanding which, ſcarcely a place was to be had, on moſt of the nights. The prodigious concourſe of viſitors, eſpecially of thoſe of the higher ranks, was ſuch as to excite the aſtoniſhment of all the townſmen. More than two hundred gentlemen's carriages were daily parading the ſtreets of Preſton. The races began on Wedneſday, and the concourſe of people on Fulwood-moor was greater than ever before remembered. This Guild was inſtituted in the reign of King Henry III. and the late one makes the eighteenth which has been held, under the reign of twelve monarchs. The firſt was held in the ſecond year of King Edward III. His preſent Majeſty is the only ſovereign, during whoſe reign, three of theſe feſtivals have been celebrated.

Application is intended to be made, in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, for an act, containing powers, to enable the company of proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, to make a navigable branch, cut or canal, from Henhurſt-bridge, in the townſhip of Wigan, in this county, to communicate with the canal-navigation belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater, in the pariſh of Leith; the ſaid canal to paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Wigan, Winwick, Leigh, Ince, Aſheton, Abram, Weſt Leigh and Pennington, all in this county; alſo to make a navigable ſide-cut, branch or railed way, with all proper works and conveniencies, properly conſtructed for the paſſage of boats, waggons, carts and other carriages, from the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at or near the eaſt ſide of the intended aqueduct over Hindley Brook, in the townſhip of Abram, in this county, to a certain eſtate called Low Hall, in the townſhip of Hindley; which intended ſide-cut, or nch and railed way is intended to be carried through the pariſh of Wigan, and through the townſhip of Abram, &c.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. B. Blake, to Miſs Pemberton.—Mr. Boote, to Miſs Gibbons.—Mr. Chriſtian, ſurgeon, to Miſs Birch, late of Mancheſter.—Mr. F. T. Walker, merchant, to Miſs S. Marſh.—Mr. R. Higgins, ironmonger, to Miſs J. Critchlow.—Mr. E. Atherton, veterinary ſurgeon, to Miſs Slater.—M. J. Woolfe, merchant, to Miſs E. Smith.—Mr. W. Dixon, copper-plate-printer, to Miſs Williams.

At Sephton, Capt. Nuttal, of the ſhip Eclipſe, to Miſs Beſbrowne, daughter of the late Mr. C. Beſbrowne, of Liverpool.

At Warrington, Mr. W. Simmons, of the Ship tavern, aged 70 years, to Mrs. Crank, being his 6th wife.

Mr. T. Lowndes, jun. broker, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jones, youngeſt daughter of the late T. Jones, eſq. of Wrexham.—The Rev. W. Marſden, M. A. miniſter of Blackrod, to Miſs Howard, of Mancheſter.—Mr. J. Cook, clock-maker, of Runcorn, to Miſs M. Monk, of Preſcott.

At Preſton, the Rev. D. Martin, to Miſs Clark of Houndſditch.

At Oldham, Mr. W. Chippindall, to Miſs Lees.

Mr. R. Hind, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Wheeler, of Mancheſter.

Died.] At Lancaſter, Miſs Borwick. As this lady was leaning out of her chamber window, which is three ſtories high, to wipe ſomething off the glaſs, ſhe unfortunately overreached herſelf, and fell into the ſtreet; ſhe was taken up, apparently in a lifeleſs ſtate, but by proper medical aſſiſtance ſhe was brought to herſelf, when it appeared that both her arms were broke, and one of her thighs. She was otherwiſe bruiſed in a dreadful manner; the broken limbs were, however, ſet, and though great hopes were, at firſt, entertained of her recovery, ſhe died in the courſe of a few days.

At Liverpool, in his 75th year, Mr. P. Penny, of the Cuſtoms.—Aged 30, Mr. J. Morland, merchant.—In the prime of life, Mrs. M'Nealy, wife of Mr. J. M'Nealy, merchant.—Mrs. Chamley, formerly of Preſton. Aged 48, Mr. W. Sutton, brother to Miſs Sutton, agent to the London waggon.—Mrs. Maddox, relict of the late Rev. Mr. M. Maddox, rector of this parish.

At the King's Arms Inn, aged 46, of an apoplexy, Mr. W. Williams, of America.

At Mancheſter, Mr. M. Shaw.

At Warrington, in conſequence of a fall from his gig, E. Dakin, eſq. late Capt. of the Warrington volunteers; a gentleman univerſally diſtinguiſhed by the benevolence of his heart, the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, and the urbanity of his manners.

At the Riopongos, on the coaſt of Africa, aged 25, Mr. T. Holcroft, ſon of the late Mr. T. Holcroft, wine cooper.—In the month of June laſt, on his paſſage from Africa to Jamaica, Capt. Bennet, of the ſhip Abigail.

At Farnworth, aged 75, Mr. T. Woolrich.

At Wavertree, in his 22d year, Mr. H. Rogers, ſecond ſon of the late Mr. E. Rogers of Liverpool; a young man of eſtimable accompliſhments and ſplendid abilities, directed by virtue, integrity and real goodneſs of heart. In painting he had made a remarkable proficiency, ſo that few profeſſional men could boaſt a more maſterly hand in the profile of nature. His poetical productions were the offspring of an exuberant fancy, and diſplay a ſprightlineſs and vivacity, which will ſcarcely allow them to remain long in the confined ſphere of private friendſhip. In ſhort, if the teſtimony of virtuous actions, and the accompliſhment of ambitious and honourable attempts, may be eſteemed an earneſt of future excellence, this gentleman may be juſtly conſidered as entitled to the regret of his contemporaries.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. T. Wilkinſon, to Miſs Roberts.—Mr. Bradſhaw, tanner, to Miſs Manning, daughter of Mr. Manning, ſadler.

At Great Budworth, Mr. J. Reade, to Miſs Carter, of Loſtock Gratam, near Northwich.

At Scheiviog, Flintſhire, Colonel Rayne, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Mrs. Allen, of Coed-y-brain.—Mr. J. Moore, jun. ſurgeon, of Denbigh, to Miſs Newby, of Iſlington.—Mr. S. Deane, ſurgeon, of Northwich, to Miſs J. Hancock.

Died.] At Newton, in Lancaſhire, Mrs. Greſwell, widow of the late Mr. J. Greſwell, flax-dreſſer, of Cheſter.—Mr. Cawley, watchmaker, of Gloverſtone.

At his ſeat of Plas Coch, in Angleſea, W. Hughes, eſq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſhbourne, Mr. E. Simms, organiſt, to Miſs A. Frith.—W. Allwood Lord, Eſq. of Tupton-hall, to Miſs E. Brockſopp, of Savage-gardens, London.

At Derby, Mr. G. Cheetham, draper, to Miſs Brewer.

At Thorpe, Mr. T. Turton, cotton-ſpinner, to Miſs S. Garratt, of Stanſhope-hall, Staffordſhire.—Mr. J. Denham, of Heath, to Miſs S. Greaves, of High-houſe.

At Dronfield, Mr. C. Reaves, of Sheffield, to Miſs Wolſtenholme, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wolſtenholme, of Horſley-gate, near the former place.

Died.] At Derby, aged 70, Mrs. M. Morris.

At Buxton, in his 56th year, the Right Hon. T. Fox Strangways, Earl of Ilcheſter, &c. &c. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his ſon, Henry Stephen Lord Stavordale.

At Cheſterfield, of an inflammation in his brain, Mr. J. Johnſon, watch-maker, and one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Aſhbourne, the Rev. E. Horton, LL B Prebendary of Litchfield, and Chaplain to the Ducheſs of Cumberland.

At Staveley, aged 64, Mrs. A. Bell. Her death was occaſioned by inadvertently falling into a tub of hot liquor, by which ſhe was ſo dreadfully ſcalded, that ſhe died in leſs than 24 hours afterwards.

At Willin, Mrs. Chambers, relict of the late Mr. Chambers, an eminent builder.—Aged 28, Mrs. Stretton, of the Swan-inn, Whichnor Bridges.

At Eyam, Mr. E. Dooley, miner and muſician. An oratorio had been announced to be performed at Eyam church on the following Sunday, for his benefit, as he was both poor and infirm. Too much anxiety and exertion in preparing for this occaſion, probably haſtened his diſſolution, which unexpectedly took place on the very evening before the celebration of the intended performance. Being in company with ſome young men who were rehearſing a morris-dance, which was to be held on the following Monday, on the Edge, a high mountain-top near Eyam, he ſuddenly laid down his fiddle, ſtretched himſelf, and expired. The oratorio was performed, however, the next day for the benefit of his mother, an aged widow, with whom he had lived.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Stapleford, G. C. Sedley, eſq. ſon of the Hon. H. Sedley, of Nuttall Temple, to Miſs Warren, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir J. Borlaſe Warren, bart. of Stapleford Hall.

At Nottingham, Mr. Hardmett, farmer and grazier, of Ruddington, to Miſs Lockton, of the Spread Eagle public houſe.—Mr. Wallis, trimmer, to Miſs Sandſby, of Clifton.—Mr. Flint, of London, to Miſs Hogg, only daughter of Mr. Hogg, carrier.—Mr. F. H. Cartwright, hoſier, to Miſs E. Timms.—Mr. J. Pearſon, bleacher, to Miſs Torr, both of Basford, near Nottingham.

At Newark, Mr. Watkin, to Miſs Thompſon, of the Saracen's Head Inn.

Died.] J. Renſhaw, eſq. of Owthorp.

At Nottingham, at the Roebuck public-houſe, Mrs. Marſden.

While on a viſit to his relations at the Trent-bridge, Mr. Wombwell, ſen. late proprietor of the coffee-houſe at Lenton.

Mr. Smith, baker, formerly of Plumtree.

At Newark, in his 72d year, Mr. G. Lawrence, alderman of that corporation.

At Knuzden, Mrs. Baron, relict of the late T. Baron, eſq.

LINCOLN-

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On Friday, Sept. 16, the new inland-navigation up to the town of Horncaſtle was opened for the firſt time, when three veſſels, beautifully decorated with colours, entered the different baſons of the navigation. They were hauled in by ropes, amidſt the cheers of upwards of two thouſand ſpectators.

Married.] At Bole, near Gainſborough, Mr. G. R. Curtis, merchant, of Rottordam, to Miſs Woodcock.

At Gainſborough, Mr. G. Robinſon, merchant, to Miſs E. Brand.—Mr. Sharpe, to Miſs Smith.—Mr. Broadbent, tailor, to Miſs A. Stone, of Lincoln.—Mr. Porter, grocer, to Mrs. Smith.

At Louth, Mr. Eardley Norton, farmer and grazier, of Rigſby, near Alresford, to Miſs S. Weſt.—Mr. T. Wateland, farmer, of Thealby, to Mrs. Day, of Burringham.

At Langton, Perigrine Langſton, eſq 2d ſon of the Counteſs of Rothes, to Miſs E. M. A. Maſſingbeard (whoſe name Mr. L. is to take) only child and heireſs of the late H. Maſſingbeard, eſq. of Gunby.

J. Aikin, eſq. of the South Lincoln militia, to Miſs S M. Wade, of Orchard-ſtreet, London.

At Alderchurch, in this county, T. Payne, eſq. of Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, London, to Mrs. Hutchinſon, of Wolverhampton.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. G. Jackſon.—Aged 75, the Rev. J. Hewthwaite, M. A. formerly maſter of the free grammar-ſchool in that city, and late Vicar of Bicker, in the Holland Diviſion.

At Stamford, while on a viſit to her daughter, Mrs. S. Lowley, of Derbyſhire-lane, near Sheffield.

At Spalding, Mr. Bourn, draper.

At Gainſborough, Mr. W Simons, baker.—Aged 26, Mrs. Morris, of Spridlinton, near Lincoln.—Advanced in years, the Rev. J. Curtois, vicar of Harmſtow, near Lincoln.

At Louth, aged 23, in a decline, Mrs Patrick.—Aged 66, Mrs. Croft, a widow lady.

At Alresford, aged 52, Mr. J. Saunders.

At South Ormſby, in his 84th year, W. Burrell Maſſingbeard, eſq

At Eckington, Miſs M. Barber.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Willie, farmer, of Waddington, near Lincoln.—Mrs. Gray, of Kirton, near Gainſborough, wife of the Rev. Mr. Gray, of Lincoln.

At Keddington, aged 81, Mr. R. Chapman, butcher, late of Louth.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Jolly, of Sutton Bonnington, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Smith, of Normanton-upon-Soar. — Mr. J. Hardwick, to Miſs M. Dyſon.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Iliffe, butcher.—Aged 54, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. W. Johnſon, ſen.—Mr. Iron, upholſterer.—Mr. W. Smart, jun. of Redmile, near Belvoir-caſtle.

At Nottingham, aged 19, Mr. Gill, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Mr. Gill, of Scraptoft, in this county, and apprentice to Mr. Attenbury, ſurgeon, of Nottingham. He was ſwimming in the river Trent, which he had croſſed, but, on his return, his ſtrength failed him, and he was unfortunately drowned. His body was not found till next morning, a delay which rendered all means of reſuſcitation uſeleſs.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wright, ſurgeon, of Litchfield, to Miſs Burchell, daughter of J. Burchell, eſq. of London.

At Stone, the Rev. R. B. Wolfe, to Mrs. Butler, widow, of Hill Top.

At Albrighton, Mr. T. Hawkes, watchmaker, of Walſall, to Miſs Blakeway, daughter of Mr. Blakeway, clock-maker.

At Litchfield, R. Harper, eſq. of the Duchy of Lancaſter office, to Miſs Hinckley.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. J. Taylor, ſhoe-manufacturer.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Cope, late a partner in a banking-houſe at that place, and formerly a clerk in the houſe of Meſſrs. Taylor and Lloyd, Birmingham

In the bloom of life, Mr. R. Berks, of the Yew Tree, ſon of Mr. Berks, of Keel.

At Walſall, Mr. W. Thornhill, buckle-maker.—Mrs. J Haworth, of Uttoxeter.

At Wolverhampton, in her 45th year, Mrs. Pearce.—Mr. Wenham.

At Barr, Mrs. Huxley, formerly of Ruſhall-hall.

At Aldridge, Mrs. Goodwyn.

At Brierley-hill, in his 57th year, R. Honeyborne, eſq. highly reſpected as a ſenſible, hoſpitable, and worthy gentleman, of an unblemiſhed character. He was ſuddenly ſnatched away in the midſt of great affluence, and poſſeſſing a hale conſtitution, from the enjoyment of many ſublunary comforts, whilſt he was preparing, with pious duty and affection, to celebrate, in company with a large circle of friends, the birth-day of a much-beloved and aged mother.

At Wedneſbury, aged 67, Mrs. M. Kendrick.

At Cannock, J. Perrott, eſq.—Miſs Stubbs, of Hyde Lea, near Stafford.—E. Horton, eſq. of Catton.—In his 47th year, Mr. C. Shaw, of Standon.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Banks, wholeſale linen-draper, of London, to Miſs Waſdell.—Mr. J. Vale, of Handſworth, to Miſs S. Robbins —Mr. W. Lea, to Mrs. Linard.—Mr. J. Hartill of Dudley, to Miſs C. Pitt.

At the Quakers' meeting-houſe, at Birmingham, Mr. S. Southall, to Miſs S. Fowler.—Alſo, Mr. J. Lovell, to Miſs E. Gibbons.

At Coventry, Mr. R. Barrs, mercer, &c. to Miſs A. Ducker.—Mr. W. Lewin, to Miſs J. Dawſon —Mr. T. Piercy, of Digbeth, to Mrs. E. Pembroke, late of Ireland.—Mr. T. Leek, of Birmingham, to Miſs A. Barrs, of

Deritend

Deritend.—Mr. T. Heath, of Yardley, to Miſs J. Hayward, of Solyhull.

Died.] In child-bed, at her father's houſe, Mrs. Phelps, aged 26, daughter of Mr. Samp. Lloyd, banker, of Birmingham, and married in November laſt, to Mr. Phelps, of Moyallen, in Ireland. Mrs. Phelps, by thoſe who had opportunity of knowing her, was univerſally eſteemed and admired as one of the beſt and moſt lovely of women; and although cut off in the prime of life, ſhe lived long enough to be prepared to die, and to leave a character which, as it very nearly approached feminine perfection, is worthy of the cloſeſt imitation, and renders her death not merely a private ſorrow but a public loſs.—*Oh! ſi ſic omnes!*

At Birmingham, in his 50th year, Mr. S. Wyer, maſter of the Dog-inn.——Mr. Brown, watchmaker.—In his 26th year, Mr. S. Croſbee.—Mr. T. Elvins, an eminent architect.—Aged 32, Mr. E. Wilſon, button-maker.

At Warwick, Mr. Hawkes, of the Globe public-houſe.—Mrs. Lightoler.

At Coventry, aged 79, Mrs. F. Saunders.

At Solyhull, J. Small, eſq. formerly a merchant of Liverpool.

At Rowley Regis, aged 64, Mr. T. Wilkes, farmer.

At Dudley, Mrs. Raven, widow, of Birmingham.

At Hampton-in-Arden, aged 104, Mrs. Reynolds. She could read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles, and retained the uſe of all her faculties till the day of her death.

At Warwick Caſtle, in his 20th year, the Hon. Henry Greville, third ſon of the Earl of Warwick.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Jones, ſadler, to Miſs Davies.—Mr. Jones, wire-worker, to Miſs A. Gronnan.—Mr. Grace, confectioner, of London, to Miſs Piddock.—Mr. R. Price, of Lodge, near Holt, Denbighſhire, to Mrs. Thomas.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Churton, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Parker.

At Wellington, Mr. E. Houlſtone, to Miſs Durack.—Mr. Higgins, mercer, of Shiffnal, to Miſs Cooper, of Dawley.

At Llanidloes, Mr. T. E. Marſh, attorney, to Miſs Jones.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, in her 89th year, Mrs. Murphy, widow.—Mr. Croſs, maltſter.—Mr. Jones, ſhoemaker.

At Ludlow, Mr. T. Aigell, currier.

At Whitchurch, in her 76th year, Mrs. Lovell.—The Rev. R. Lewis, Vicar of Trefelgloys, near Llanidloes.—Mr. Jones, upwards of twenty years butler to R. Wingfield, eſq. of the Hall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Caſh account of the Worceſter Hoſpital, as lately reported to the annual meeting of Governors, from the 5th July, 1801, to 5th July, 1802.—Total of the debitor account for annual ſubſcriptions, arrears, benefactions, collections, legacies, the ſeveral charity-boxes in Worceſter, one year's rent of the garden, one year's rent for waſh and grains &c &c, one years dividend on 6300l. 3 per Cent. Bank, due 5th January laſt. 1502l. 18s 2d. —General contribution for liquidating the debt of the Infirmary, from pariſh-collections, fines, unknown ſubſcribers, &c. 701l. 10s 5d. Total of the creditor, or *per contra*, account, for houſekeeping, matron's incidents, wages and gratuities, burying the dead, one year's chief rent, one year's inſurance, drugs, repairs of building, ſupply of furniture, extraordinary nurſing, garden expences, printing, &c. (including ſome detached accounts of the four preceding years) 2151l. 18s. 3¼d. ——Balance in the Treaſurer's hands, July 5, 1802, 52l. 10s. 3¼d. We learn from the ſame report, that the Auditors have been enabled, by the receipt of the general contributions, to pay off the old accounts, and diſcharge every demand upon the hoſpital up to the 5th of July laſt.

A ſubſcription has been lately opened at Malvern, Wells, Worceſter, &c. for the repair of the ancient church of Great Malvern, which exhibits a beautiful ſpecimen of the moſt finiſhed ſtyle of Gothic architecture, as it prevailed in the reign of Henry VI and which yet remains in its original ſtate except what it has ſuffered from the want of care and attention, there not having been a ſufficient fund for repairing it ſince the diſſolution of monaſteries, when this noble conventual church became the pariſh church; and the pariſhioners themſelves are unable to defray the expence without aſſiſtance. The ſplendid remains of antient ſtained-glaſs, for which this church has been long celebrated, are, from the dilapidated ſtate of the building, rapidly diminiſhing; but, if the neceſſary repair can be effected to the edifice, ſo much yet remains diſperſed in the different windows, that, if collected together, judiciouſly arranged, and placed in the eaſt window of the choir, it would form, it is believed, a window of greater ſplendour and beauty than any other to be ſeen in the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. Hemming, print and book-ſeller, of Stourbridge, to Miſs Wilkes, only daughter of Mr. Wilkes, hop-merchant.

At Lapley, J. Murhall Crokett, eſq. to Miſs Molyneux.

At Kempſey, Mr. W. A. Mills, late of Bencoolen, to Miſs Harris.—Mr. H. J. Poſtlethwayte, ſurgeon, of Campden, to Miſs Collier, of Blockley, in this county.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Richards, glover.—Mr. R. Child, a reputable Severn-trader.—Mrs. Dance, wife of Mr. Dance, of the Ewe and Lamb public-houſe.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Lane, cooper.—Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. W. Wells, butcher.—Mrs. Becket, widow, late of St. John's, near Worceſter.

Worceſter, one of the ſociety of Quakers, and ſiſter of Mr. T. Bevington, lately deceaſed.

Mr. Jackſon, farmer, of Claines, near Worceſter.—Aged 73, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of T. Whitaker, eſq. of Caudhill, near Stoulton.

At Feckenham, in her 98th year, Mrs Job. Baker.

At Rochford, near Tenbury, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Downes, relict of the late E. Downes, eſq. Juſtice of the peace for this county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Hereford, Mr. Anderſon, to Miſs A. Bateman, of Ludlow.—C. F. Harriſon, eſq. Lieutenant in the 44th regiment of foot, to Miſs Pugh, of Hereford.—Mr. T. Tully, linen-draper, youngeſt ſon of Mr. J. Tully, hop-merchant, of Ledbury, to Miſs Newman.

At the Quakers' meeting-houſe at Almeley, Mr. J. Sweetman, ſon of Mr. Sweetman, of Evercreek-park, Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Howels, of the Hay, Brecon.

Died.] At Ledbury, Mr. E. Haukins.

At Leominſter, in her 90th year, Mrs. Jennings, widow.

At Hay, in Brecknockſhire, in his 86th year, T. Watkins, eſq. a Juſtice of the peace for the county of Radnor near half a century.

At Brecon, Miſs M. Phillips.—Alſo, Miſs Fr. Wilkins, daughter of J. Wilkins, eſq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At the late muſic-meeting at Glouceſter, of the three Choirs of Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Hereford, the total of the ſums contributed for the benefit of the charity, on the three days of meeting, amounted to 621l. 19s. 1d.; including the ſum of 36l. 6s. intereſt of money collected at different periods, at Worceſter, beyond the expence of the meeting.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Amb. Wadley, to Miſs Giles.

At Newland, Lieut.Col. T. Probyn, of the 18th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Paterſon, daughter of General Rooke, of Bigſwar

At Swanſea, the Rev. J. Hume Spry, to Miſs A. Williams, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Williams, late rector of Cheriton, Glamorganſhire.

At Swanſea, the Rev. R. Kennedy, to Miſs Hall, daughter of the late J. Hall, eſq. engraver to his Majeſty.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. Rudge, wife of Mr. Rudge, attorney.

At her lodgings in this city, Miſs De la Bere, late of Cheltenham.

Aged 76, Mr. D. Moreton, a reſpectable farmer at Almondſbury.

At Weſtbury, aged 58, J. Foſter, eſq.

At Halmoor, near Berkeley, aged 72, Mr. Longdon, farmer.

At Monmouth, Mr. J. Phillips, alderman.

Drowned, at Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, Mr. T. Jennings, ſon of Mr. J. Jennings, of the cuſtom-houſe.

At Abergavenny, Monmouthſhire, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Williams, formerly a chandler of that town.

At Tewkeſbury, Mr. J. Mew, barge-maſter.

At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 60, Mrs. M. Biddle, relict of Mr. M. Biddle, formerly an eminent attorney.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] In London, H. Joddrell, eſq. of Bayfield, Norfolk, to Miſs Weyland, eldeſt daughter of J. Weyland, eſq. of Woodeaton, in this county.

At Oxford, Mr. J. Holland, to Mrs. S. Strange.

Died.] At Oxford, in his 73d year, G. Tonge, eſq. ſenior alderman, and father of the city.

Aged 90, Mrs. M. Brown, widow of Mr. T. Brown, late of Oxford.

At Wiggington, in his 84th year, Mr. J. Hall.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Goodacre, jun. of Leir, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Dent, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Dent, of Northampton.—The Rev. E Jones, jun. Vicar of Greetham, to Miſs Belgrave, eldeſt daughter of W. Belgrave, eſq. of Uppingham, both in Rutland.—Mr. J. York, to Miſs Oliver, both of Stoney Stratford, Bucks.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. R. Hughes, ironmonger.

At his lodgings in this town, Juſtinian Ekins, eſq. He went to reſt the preceding night in his uſual ſtate of apparent good health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning.

At Oundle, aged 92, Mrs. E. Drake.—Mrs. F. Aveling, relict of the late Rev. T. Aveling, rector of Henlow, &c. Bedfordſhire.—Mr. Atkins, apothecary, of King's Cliffe.

At Eyneſbury, Huntingdonſhire, in her 22d year, Miſs C. Chapman, only daughter of the late Mr. R. Chapman, ſurgeon, of Brackley.—Aged 21, Miſs Chapman, of St. Neott's, Huntingdonſhire.—Mr. Clark, of Helpſtone.

At Girtford, near Biggleſwade, Bedfordſhire, E. J. Nagle, eſq. paymaſter of the Bedford recruiting-diſtrict.—Miſs J. Green, 3d daughter of Mr. Green, of Brixworth.—Mrs. Cole, of Earl's Barton.—Mr. Binyon Drage, ſen. horſe-dealer, of Holcott, near Northampton.—Mr. E. Jackſon, ſurgeon, of Bedford.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Todd, of Whittleſea, to Miſs A. Robinſon.—Mr. A. Luke, of Royſton, Herts, to Miſs North, of Gracechurch-ſtr. London.—Mr. Short, taylor and ſaleſman, of Union-ſtreet, London, to Miſs E. Rayment, of Great Swaffham.

Died.] At Cambridge, in his 27th year, Mr. S. Fortin, maſter of the Bell public-houſe.

houſe.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Foſter, widow of the late Mr T. Foſter, formerly a butcher, of Wiſbeach.—Aged 68, Mrs. M. Wade, widow, of Feltwell.—Mr. Mothersole, of the White Horſe-inn, Great Saxham.—Aged 69, Mr. R. Bunyan, an eminent brazier and appraiſer.—In her 20th year, Miſs F. Andrews, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Andrews, miller, of Barrow.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Taylor, an opulent tanner, at Burwell.—The Rev. Mr. Hepworth, rector of Granſden Parva.

NORFOLK.

Married.] After a courtſhip of twenty-five years, Mr. W. Dye, to Miſs Claxton; their united ages amount to 138 years!

At Norwich, Mr. G. Nixon, plumber and glazier, to Miſs E. Starr.—Mr. R. Hedgman, to Miſs Goodeham.—Mr. Blake, attorney, to Miſs Read, of Freethorpe.

In Weſtminſter, Mr. J. Borrett, of Abingdon-ſtreet, brother to Mrs. Fitch, of Norwich.

The Rev. Jarrett Daſhwood, rector of Caſtorcum Marketſhall, to Miſs Burton, of Bracondale Houſe, near Norwich.

Died.] Aged 63, ſuddenly, Mrs. Newton.—In her 25th year, Mrs. Mary Ranſome, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—In his 25th year, Mr. J. Twiddy, a maſter-carpenter or formerly ſo.—Aged 78, Mrs. Steady.—Aged 36, Mr. R. Wright, maſter of the Bear and Ragged Staff public-houſe.—Aged 45, Mr. T. Duckett, butcher.

In her 97th year, Mrs. Faith Minns, widow; ſhe retained the uſe of all her faculties to the laſt moment.

At Lynn, aged 54, Mr. R. Reader, formerly a reſpectable farmer at Ringſtead.—Mrs. Criſp, relict of the late Mr. J. Criſp, of the Star-Inn.—Aged 82, Mr. Tomlinſon, many years a faithful clerk in the counting-houſe of Meſſrs. Bowker and Co. merchants.

At Yarmouth, aged 45, Mr. J. Fiſh.—Mr. D. Boulter, formerly a ſilverſmith and toyman, and one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Elmham, in his 54th year, W. Thorne, gent. formerly a lieutenant in the Weſt Norfolk Militia.

At Oporto, in Portugal, Captain Luckle, of Lynn.

At Shottiſham, in her 64th year, Mrs. A. M. Seadall, widow; and the laſt of the Mingay family of that village, after a reſidence of upwards of 400 years.

Aged 73, Mrs. Lee, widow, of Hopton.

At South Repps, aged 45, the Rev. Mr. Smith, rector; an active and worthy magiſtrate, and a real friend to the poor.

Aged 59, R. Cubitt, gent. of North Baſham.

At Cromer, Mrs. M. Sanderſon, of the King's Arms-hotel.—Aged 68, Mrs. M. Wade, widow, of Feltwell.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. R. Tanner, of Saxmundham, to Mrs. Branch, relict of B. Branch, gent. late of St. Andrew's, Ilketſtall.—J. Worth, eſq. of Oakley, to Miſs Sinclair, only daughter of the late Captain Sinclair, of the royal navy.—Mr. T. Goodrich, ſaddler, of Bury, to Miſs Holland, of South Lopham.—Captain J. Hawes, of Cavendiſh, formerly of the Roebuck ſhip of war, and lately appointed confidential ſecretary to Sir John Borlaſe Warren, to Miſs Duball, of Bath.

Died.] At Ipſwich, in his 90th year, T. Bigſby, M.D. formerly of Caius and Gonville Coll. Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. in 1734, A. M. in 1738. He was generally reported to be the oldeſt graduate of that univerſity.

At Beccles, aged 60, the Rev. Mr. Hamplingſtall, a diſſenting miniſter of irreproachable character; he was ſuddenly taken ill while performing divine ſervice, and died in the evening of the ſame day.

At Cavendiſh, Mrs. Seabrook, wife of the Rev. T. Seabrook.—Mrs. Allen, of Eaſt Bergholt.—Aged 51, Mr. T. Andrews, miller, of Barrow.

At Haleſworth, Mr. J. Godwin, aſſiſtant to Mr. Blowers, grocer; while bathing in the river, near the town, he was unfortunately drowned.

At Great Saxham, aged 90, Mr. T. Seir.—In his 21ſt year, Mr. J. Green, apprentice to Mr. Gedge, ſurgeon, of Mildenhall.—In his 21ſt year, Mr. E. Lee, jun. ſon of Mr. E. Lee, of Bocking, and late one of the clerks in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Crowe, Sparrow, and Browne, in Bury.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Mr. T. Hedge, attorney, to Mrs. M. Tuffie, widow of the late Captain Tuffie, of the 44th regiment.—Mr. T. Archer, ſaleſman, of London, to Miſs E. Stubbing.—Mr. Cole, land-ſurveyor, to Mrs. Chignell.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Aged 75, Mr. Howlett, many years a faithful ſervant to the public, in the capacity of a poſt-man, from this town, to Dedham.

At Woodham Mortimer, Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. Potter, farmer.

At Little Tey Parſonage, aged 83, Mrs. Cook, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Cook.

At Kelvedon, Mr. J. Thruſher, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mr. Springett, a conſiderable miller, of Boxted, near Colcheſter.—Aged 82, Mr. W. Fuller, of Great Sampford.—Mrs. Pycroft, of Wanſtead.—The Rev. Mr J. Newman, ſen. vicar of Mountneſſing, &c.

At Raileigh, in his 64th year, Mr. J. Downs, farmer; a kind and beneficent friend to the poor of his pariſh and neighbourhood. After the funeral ſervice, every poor perſon belonging to Raileigh received two quartern loaves, and all other perſons, belonging to conſi-

other parifhes, who chooſe to receive it, one quartern loaf each. They were all afterwards regaled at the Golden Lion inn with as much ſtrong beer as was neceſſary for their refreſhment. He has left legacies to all his relations, and to none leſs than 20l.

In his 69th year, Mr. J. Bunn, farmer, of Great Mapleford.

At Munſoorcottah, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 43d year, after a reſidence of more than 22 years, E. Mark Gepp, eſq. major in the 19th battalion of native infantry, and eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. E. Gepp, attorney, of Chelmsford.

Mr. Matthews, wheelwright, of Great Baddow.—Mr. J. Harriſon, farmer, of Feering.

At Braintree, Mrs. E. Muſtgrove.

KENT.

The canal, which has been for a long time cutting between Graveſend and Rocheſter, is at preſent ſuſpended, a ſerious diſagreement having taken place between the proprietors, and the chief engineer employed to cut the navigation. The tunnel under the Thames is alſo ſuſpended.

A meeting has been lately held of the inhabitants of Canterbury and of Sandwich, at the latter place, for the purpoſe of conſidering the expediency of cutting a canal from Canterbury to the ſea. Two engineers have been appointed to make ſurveys and to report on the ſubject.

Correct Statement of the Hop Plantations throughout the Kingdom, as given in the Canterbury Papers.—That called the Worceſter collection extends through Worceſterſhire and ſome adjoining counties; it compriſes a very conſiderable number of acres; the duty of laſt year exceeded 62,000l. the duty of this year cannot amount to 500l. the crop having been completely deſtroyed by the blight. The pariſh of Farnham contains about 800 acres in hops: the produce will fall between twenty and thirty tons. Crundon, Alton, and what are called the county grounds will average at about 50lbs. per acre. The North Cleys are completely blighted. The grounds between the two Hedinghams, a ſmall plantation in Eſſex, will average at about one bag per acre. Kent, which generally pays an half-part of the duty, has this year experienced the fate of other parts of the kingdom. In Weſt Kent, one part will average at one hundred and a half per acre; one-third at about half an hundred; and the remainder at no more than one-fourth of an hundred weight. Of Eaſt Kent, the county grounds in general are bad indeed, and but few that can be picked round Canterbury: from two to three hundred acres will produce about one bag per acre, and a like quantity may grow 100 per acre. Suſſex plantation is exceedingly blighted, but the Mayfield grounds withſtood the blight.

At a late meeting at Weſtwell, in this county, Auguſt 30, the Right Hon the Earl of Thanet in the chair, it was reſolved unanimouſly, "that it will be a matter of public convenience to have a turnpike-road made from or near the turnpike-gate on the Maidſtone-road upon Weſtwell Leacon, acroſs the ſaid Leacon, through Weſtwell-ſtreet, by Tumbledown-ſtyle, to the turnpike road from Aſhford to Feverſham, at Goatſley's Leeſe, and from thence to join the turnpike-road leading from Canterbury to Aſhford, at or near a place called Kemp's Corner." Mr. R. Jenner is employed, by the direction of the meeting, to ſurvey the above road, and deliver in an eſtimate of the expence of making the ſame to the next meeting, to be held at Weſtwell ſtreet, September 13.

A ſubſcription has been lately opened, and now lies at the banks and libraries in the city of Canterbury, for the purpoſe of erecting, at the expence of the public, an elegant ſtone pillar, on the ſummit of the Dane John Hill, with iron rails and commodious ſeats around it, "in commemoration, and expreſſive of, the coſtly improvements made on the Dane John Field, in the year 1790, by Mr. Alderman Simmons, and of his other public ſervices," as it is expreſsly ſtated in the papers; alſo, to commemorate the "reſolution of the mayor and commonalty of the city, to devote the terraces, walks, and field, in perpetuity, to the public uſe."—N. B. A drawing of the intended pillar has been left for public inſpection at Mr. Briſtow's library.

Married.] At Upper Deal, Mr. W. Redfall, to Miſs Edwards, daughter of Mr. J. Edwards, of the Dock-yard.

At Raynham, Lieutenant Richards, of the royal navy, to Miſs Daniel, only daughter of the late Captain Daniel, alſo of the navy.

At Tenterden, Captain Mills, of the Weſt Kent militia, to Mrs. Dyne.—Mr. G. Morphett, junior, of Witterſham, to Miſs Gilbert.

At Rocheſter, the Rev. C. Dalton, of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miſs J. Brown, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Brown.

At High Halden, Mr. T. Wightwick, linen-draper, to Miſs A. Medhurſt.

—At Willeſborough, T. Andrews, eſq. to Miſs Steddy.

At Dover, Mr. Pepper, butcher, to Miſs Cooley.

At Feverſham, Mr. E. Ward, one of the company of Dredgers, to Miſs Glaſſcock.—The Rev. D. Martin, vicar of Leyſdown, in this county, to Miſs Clarke, of Houndſditch, London.

At Canterbury, Mr. J. Fletcher, butcher, to Miſs M. Aſh, daughter of Mr. Aſh, brewer.

At Biſhopſbourn, E. Taylor, eſq. of Biſrons, to Miſs Beckingham, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Beckingnam, of Bourn Place.

Died.] At Rocheſter, Mr. J. Hall, an eminent draper and taylor.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Moſs, wife of Mr. W. Moſs, carpenter.

At Feverſham, C. Shephard, eſq.

At Margate, Mrs. M. North, jeweller, of Lombard-ſtreet, London.

At Hales Place, near Canterbury, in his 78th year, after a few day's illneſs, Sir Edward Hales, bart. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon Edward Hales, eſq.

At Wickham Court, Sir John Farnaby, bart.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. G. Powell, carpenter.

At Whitſtable, Mrs. Daniels, wife of Mr. J. Daniels, miller.—Suddenly, Mrs. Shilling—Mr. J. How, wheelwright, &c. of Looſe—Mr. J. Wood, of Sweech, near Sturry.

At Lilliput, near Deal, Gov. Winckworth, captain in the royal navy.

At Hearne, aged 81, Mr. Glover, farmer.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, in her 88th year. Mrs. Blackburn, wife of Mr. T. Blackburn, wine-merchant. And, a few days after, at her father's houſe, whither ſhe had gone during her mother's illneſs, in her 29th year, Mrs. Cobb, wife of F. Cobb, eſq. of Margate, the only daughter of Mr. Blackburn.

SUSSEX.

The following particulars, among others, have been lately publiſhed, reſpecting the improvements and alterations in the Prince of Wales's reſidence at Brighton. The Prince's bedchamber is divided into three compartments: the center incloſes, by ſliding partitions, the bed, which is fitted up as a tent, with reflectors, exhibiting to his Royal Highneſs the Promenade on the Steine very diſtinctly, while he reclines on his pillow. On one ſide is an anti-chamber, and on the other a breakfaſt-room. The grand ſaloon remains as before. The painting by Rebecca has been cleaned by Mr. Crace, jun. The dome, however, is partly new, except the figures, by the artiſt Barzago. The Conſervatory, an additional wing, is extremely light and elegant; the ceiling is painted in ſky-treillage in freſco. The plants are to be of the moſt rare and variegated kind. The eating-room, the other additional wing, commands an entire view of the Steine and ſea. The ceiling painted ſky-colour, the pannels dark maroon, and ſtyle yellow. The windows of the whole ſuite are executed with uncommon mechanical ſkill. The library will be fitted up in the French ſtyle, the paper a brilliant yellow. The billiard-room is very extenſive, and will include hazard, billiard, and mone,-tables. The entrance to the ſtair-caſe from the anti-room is truly ſpacious and grand—four pillars in *ſcalioli* are by Richter. The newells and ſkirting-boards are made to imitate wainſcot, the walls are painted of a bright-green, and the ceiling of the ſtair-caſe grey and white. The hall, a ſtone-colour and white; in the centre is placed a patent ſtove, which communicates warmth to the whole building. All the corridors are painted a beautiful French blue, the effect of which, from one end to the other, is novel and ſtriking. The front of the edifice, viewed from the Steyne, is highly pleaſing, the additional wings preſenting an uniformity which was wanting before. The grounds are diſpoſed with great picturesque beauty and effect, by Meſſrs. Lapidge and Hooper, pupils of the late celebrated Mr. Brown. The drive-in, which before was by much too narrow, has been rendered commodious by the taſte and judgment of Sir John Lade. The family part of the houſe and domeſtic offices are ſtill conſidered as too ſmall for the accommodation of the ſervants; the Prince, however, intends to add another wing to correſpond with the houſe, late Weltjie's. The ſtables and coach-houſes, which are very ſpacious, have not been altered, but merely re-painted.

At a late meeting, held at Horſham, Auguſt 18, W. Mitford, eſq. in the chair, it was reſolved unanimouſly, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that an inland navigation from London to Portſmouth would be of great public utility: that certain Acts of Parliament having been already obtained for making a canal navigation from the Thames, at Rotherhithe, to Croydon, in the county of Surrey, it is deſirable that a canal ſhould be made to commence at the termination of the ſaid navigation at Croydon, and to paſs from thence to Portſmouth, &c. &c.

In conſequence of the taking up of ſhallows, and cutting off angles and other obſtructions in the navigation of the River Ouſe, between Lewes Bridge and Newhaven, during the courſe of this ſummer, the water will ebb lower during the preſent and future neaps, by nearly a foot, at the bridge, than it had ever done heretofore. By the above work, when finiſhed, the drainage of the low lands in Lewes and Laughton levels will be rendered complete, and the tide-navigation will be much accelerated and bettered.

Died.] At Chicheſter, in his 80th year, Mr. Kilwick, formerly maſter of the Blue-ſchool.

At Brighton, of a decline, Mr. Laſt, builder.

Mr. Marchant, ſurgeon and apothecary, at Hurſtperpoint; the death of this uſeful and reſpectable gentleman was occaſioned by a hurt received on his head by the unfortunate overturning of a one-horſe-chaiſe, in which he was riding at Lewes races.

At an advanced age, Mr. Alwork, carpenter, of Biſhopſtone, near Lewes, a man generally and deſervedly reſpected, being a uſeful, honeſt mechanic to his employers, a worthy maſter to his ſervants, and a liberal benefactor to the poor; for on them, having no children of his own, the fruit of his induſtry, after ſupplying his own moderate wants, was wholly beſtowed.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In London, W. H. Kilpin, eſq. of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, to Miſs Widmore, of Long Pariſh, in this county.

At

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. C. Savage, to Miſs Bower, of Wincheſter.

At Tiverton, F. South, eſq. to Miſs L. Silver, youngeſt daughter of J. N. Silver, eſq. of Wincheſter.

S. Hood Linzee, eſq. captain in the navy, to Miſs Wooldridge, of Plymouth.

At Wincheſter, Mr. G. Earle, brazier, to Miſs Scullard.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Maunder, relict of the late Mr. S. Maunder.—Miſs Fuſſell, daughter of the late Mr. Fuſſell.

At Portſmouth, Mr. W. Veal, an eminent builder.—Mrs. Symes, wife of Captain Symes, of the navy.

Mrs. Burns; having unfortunately burſt a blood-veſſel, ſhe died in the ſpace of a few minutes.

At his houſe, at Weſt Green, General Sir Robert Sloper.

At Fareham, S. Barney, eſq. near twenty years town-clerk of Portſmouth.

At Portſea, the Rev. J. Horſey, many years paſtor of a Baptiſt-congregation in that place.

At Farringdon, Edmund Clutterbuck, eſq. of Bowcombe, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs L. Baldwyn.

At Reading, Mr. J. Row, baker, to Mrs. Atto.

At Abingdon, Mr. J. Rowland, grocer, to Miſs F. A. Hamilton, of Lambourn.

At Hannay, Mr. Naſh, junior, attorney, of Abingdon, to Miſs M. Dormer.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Green, milliner, the preceding evening, on going to bed, ſhe complained to her attendant that ſhe found herſelf indiſpoſed, and was found dead the next morning.

Mrs. Montague, widow.—Mr. Phelp, coach-maker.—Mr. Stone, for many years paſt collector of the tolls, in the corn-market.—Mr. Harman, of the public-houſe.

At Worthing, Suſſex, the Rev. C. Sturges, ſon of the Rev. C. Sturges, vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, aged 22, Mr. G. Grigg, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Grigg, of Newbury.

At Windſor Caſtle, Mrs. Ramſbottom, wife of J. Ramſbottom, eſq. and youngeſt daughter of the Rev. F. Langford, canon of Windſor.—In his 82d year, Mr. J. Heath, of Welford, many years ſteward to the late J. Archer, eſq.

At Bingfield, Lady Vernon, relict of the late Admiral Sir Edward Vernon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It appears that the concerns of that truly benevolent inſtitution, the Briſtol Aſylum for the Indigent Blind are not only in a proſperous ſtate, as far as its preſent confined ſituation will admit, but likewiſe that the committee have lately purchaſed more commodious premiſes for the extenſion of the charity, and more convenient accommodation of a greater number of objects. More than one-fifth of the purchaſe-money is already ſubſcribed, and the committee entertain a well-grounded confidence that the remainder will ſpeedily be raiſed, on application to thoſe opulent and generouſly diſpoſed inhabitants of Briſtol, who have not as yet contributed to the comfort and relief of this claſs of the indigent poor.

The ſubſcription for making locks on the Somerſetſhire coal-canal, for conveying coals and other articles from the upper to the lower level (in lieu of the preſent expenſive and tedious mode of unloading, and the inclined plane) has been lately filled up, and deputies are appointed for carrying the deſign into immediate execution.

Married.] Mr. Humphries, clothier, of Frome, to Miſs Larwell, of Upper Eatoh, near Briſtol.—Mr. G. Baldwyn, a preacher in the connection of the late Rev. Mr. Weſley, to Miſs Doyley of Kingſdown.—J. Aikin, eſq. of the South Lincoln militia, to Miſs S. M. Wade, youngeſt daughter of Mr. P. Wade, merchant.

W. Beaton, eſq. of Taunton, nephew of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, to Miſs Hammet, daughter of the late J. Hammet, eſq. M.P. for that town.—Mr. J. Hopwood, wholeſale grocer of Worceſter, to Miſs E. The. Skinner, of Briſtol.—Lieutenant Griffith, of the navy, to Miſs Emerſon, of Hanham-hall, near Briſtol.—Mr. J. Kendal, of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs S. S. Keys, of Briſtol.

At Bath, Mr. H. T. Lane, to Miſs M. B. Moore.—Mr. R. Shew, to Miſs M. A. Engliſh.—Mr. Peacock, haberdaſher, to Miſs S. Luſtman.—Mr. Bailey, taylor, to Miſs Norton, daughter of Mr. Norton, maſon.—R. Wilbraham, eſq. to Miſs A. H. Davies.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. W. Green, a man poſſeſſed of a heart flowing with the milk of human kindneſs, and whoſe exertions in the cauſe of the poor and helpleſs, were unceaſing and highly exemplary.

Miſs Sands, daughter of Captain G. Sands.—In his 39th year, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Mr. T. Squire Watſon, ſearcher of the cuſtoms at this port.—Mrs. Hicks, wife of Mr. Hicks, wine-cooper.—Mrs. Maies, wife of Mr. Maies, ſugar-baker.—Mr. D. Lane, chemiſt, formerly in partnerſhip with the late Mr. H. Durbin.—Mr. Oldfield Edm. Broderip.—Mr. J. Bryant, pluſh-weaver.—In his 87th year, Mr. T. Tutcher.

At Bath, Mrs. Grant, wife of Mr. C. Grant, a member of the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica.

Mr. Sartain, builder; a poor, but very honeſt, induſtrious man. He has left a widow, and nine young children, totally deſtitute of every means of ſupport.

At his lodgings on the South Parade, S. K. Bungey, eſq. of London.

Mrs. Norkett, wife of Mr. Norkett, grocer.

At his lodgings in this city, J. Theobald, eſq.

eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, London.

Joſeph Spry, eſq. an eminent apothecary, and one of the common-council of the corporation of this city.

At Taunton, aged 17, Mr. G. Crabbe, ſon of the Rev. Z. Crabbe, formerly of Royſton, Herts.

Mr. T. Norris, printer and bookſeller; while bathing in the river, he was ſeized with the cramp (at leaſt, it was ſuppoſed ſo, as he was an expert ſwimmer), and was drowned.

At Frome, in his 72d year, Mr. W. Lacey, for upwards of fifty years one of the juſtices clerks for the diviſion of Frome.

At King's Down, near Briſtol, the accompliſhed and beautiful Miſs Temple, daughter of Lieutenant-Col. Temple.

In her 56th year, Mrs. Auſtin, of Volſter-inn, near Mells.

At the Hot-wells, aged 21, Lieutenant Aug. H. Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, ſon of W. A. Gordon, eſq. of Exeter.

At Clifton, Mrs. Bytheſea, wife of H. Bytheſea, eſq. of Trowbridge.—Mr. J. Davies, formerly a ſoap-boiler and chandler on Bedminſter Cauſeway.—Miſs Baker, of Alnwick.

Lately, in the Weſt Indies, Mr. R. Paddock, formerly a printer in Bath, and late of the White Hart-inn, Taunton; he has left in Briſtol an orphan family of eight children, ſeven of which are wholly unprovided for.

In his 30th year, Mr. G. Balne, maltſter, of Engliſh-combe; he inadvertently fell from a loaded waggon, and broke his leg, which unfortunately terminated in a mortification, and occaſioned his death.

At Wells, Miſs Penny, ſiſter of G. Penny, eſq. and of Mr. Penny, in Briſtol.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Ibberton, in his 83d year, the Rev. R. D'Aubeny, rector, vicar of Cerne, &c. He was a deſcendant of the ancient and noble family of the Daubeny, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and have reſided for ſome ages paſt in the counties of Somerſet and Dorſet. From his early years he contracted and maintained an acquaintance with the firſt characters in the kingdom, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtical; he was a cheerful companion, and as ſuch, at all times acceptable in the ſocial circle: among the lower claſs of people he not only theoretically taught the precepts of Chriſtianity, but his heart and hand were ever ready to relieve the neceſſitous, to the utmoſt ſtretch of his ability. He had reſided 16 years in the Iſle of Portland, on leaving which place the inhabitants teſtified their high regard for his character, by preſenting him with a piece of plate, with a view of the New Church engraved on it.

At Lyme Regis, in her 60th year, Mrs. South, relict of T. South, eſq. late of Donhead, St. Andrew's, Wilts, and ſiſter to T. Horner, eſq. of Mells-park, in Somerſet.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] ———Brooking, eſq. of Plymſtock, to Miſs H. Bickell, of Taviſtock.—Mr. W. Kellaway, of New Barn, Abbotſbury, to Miſs A. Caſley, of Bradpole.

Died.] At Plymouth, aged 87, Mrs. Gaſking, wife of Dr. Gaſking.

At Plymtree, in an advanced age, the Rev. and venerable C. Harwood, M. A. Dean of the cathedral-church of St. Peter, in Exeter.

At Exmouth, aged 68, Mr. I. Tancock, for upwards of thirty years a reſpectable cuſtom-houſe officer, and the laſt nineteen years a tide-ſurveyor.

Suddenly, Mr. Dunsford, cutler, much regretted by his neighbours as a very friendly man.

Aged 77, Mrs. Mourque, widow of the late Mr. P. Mourque, merchant.

CORNWALL.

Died.] The Rev. W. Griffiths, vicar of Joſey, near St. Columb, Cornwall. It is conjectured, that he fell over the cliff into the ſea, at Mawgan, as his body was diſcovered under the water, and drawn up by ropes.—*Coroner's Inqueſt, Accidental Death.*

At Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, W. Buller, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late J. Buller, eſq. of Morval, in Cornwall, collector of the cuſtoms, in that iſland.

SCOTLAND.

About the middle of laſt September, a very uncommon phenomenon preſented itſelf in a mountain that borders on Loch Tay, in the highlands of Scotland. A ſhepherd happened to be paſturing his flocks about the ſummit of the mountain, when he was ſuddenly ſurpriſed by a ſhower of ſtones which fell all around him. Terrified at ſuch an unuſual appearance, he haſtily ran down the mountain to the villages ſituated in the low-grounds beneath, and told the aſtoniſhing prodigy which he had ſeen. The inhabitants gave him little credit; yet, as ghoſts and other ſtrange appearances are not altogether diſbelieved in that part of the kingdom, he at laſt prevailed on ſome of them to viſit the ſpot and aſcertain the fact. On coming to the place, they were no leſs ſurpriſed than he to find the ground all ſtrewed over with a vaſt number of looſe ſtones that evidently bore the marks of having recently fallen there.—On looking round to diſcover the cauſe of this ſtrange appearance, they perceived an aperture in the earth, of a cylindrical form, in the centre of the place about which the ſtones were ſcattered. From this aperture the ſtones had evidently been emitted, but by what impulſe they were unable to diſcover. The mountain where this phenomenon took place lies not more than twenty miles diſtant in a ſtraight line from the village of Comrie, where ſo many convulſions of the earth have been felt. An uncommonly vio-

lent ſhock took place at Comrie ſoon after the appearance of the above phenomenon; from which we may conclude that they muſt have had ſome connection together.

Died.] At Greenock, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. E. Gilmor, a maiden lady. It is remarkable that ſhe died in the very ſame room of the ſame houſe in which ſhe firſt drew breath; and, during the courſe of her long life, never (as it is believed in the neighbourhood, ſlept one night out of it.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord Donally, to Miſs Trant, niece to the late Earl of Clare.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 8th of Auguſt, at Berlin, at the age of 77, Prince Henry of Pruſſia, brother to Frederick the Great, and great-uncle to the preſent King. He was diſtinguiſhed as a warrior in the famous ſeven years conflict of 1756, and was then generally conſidered as the Fabius of the day, in contraſt to the impetuoſity of Frederick. He was much conſulted as a ſtateſman, till the Treaty of Pilnitz, in 1791, which he totally diſapproved, and of which he lived to ſee the complete and diſgraceful diſappointment. After this he appeared very little at Court, poſſeſſing a mind adapted to philoſophic retirement, and viewing, with pity, the late military mania of Europe! Prince Henry was born in the year 1726, on the 18th of January, a day which has been ſolemnized during a century, as the Anniverſary of the Foundation of the Pruſſian Monarchy. This truly heroic Prince and able officer made his firſt campaign in his 16th year, accompanying the royal army into Moravia, as Colonel, in the year 1742, and was ſoon after preſent at the victory of Chotuſilty. In the war concerning the Bavarian Succeſſion, he again commanded the ſecond royal army, and penetrated from Saxony into Bohemia. In 1776, he viſited Stockholm, and thence proceeded to Peterſburg, whence he returned to Berlin, in company with the Grand Duke, afterwards the Emperor Paul. In 1780 he went to Spa, where he had a conference with the Emperor Joſeph, and he afterwards viſited France. His character was not only ennobled and exalted by virtues, military talents, and a large ſhare of political penetration, but refined by miſcellaneous knowledge of every kind—by a taſte for ſcience and the fine arts—and the hero dreaded in the field, was no leſs admired in the ſociety of genius and learning as a moſt pleaſing, poliſhed, and cheerful, companion. His brilliant court was an aſſemblage of noble and ingenious perſons, both from abroad and at home. He was a great connoiſſeur in muſic, and had an admirable band of muſicians for his chapel, and entertained an excellent company of French comedians. He diſplayed much taſte and magnificence in embelliſhing his palace of Reinſberg, preſented to him by his brother, after the peace of Hubertſberg. Its romantic ſituation favoured the happieſt improvements, and the monuments he has erected in the gardens to the memory of many of his deſerving contemporaries, are the faireſt monuments of his own feeling heart. Frederick the Great ſaid of him, that he had not committed a ſingle fault through the whole ſeven years war. This Prince, after being firſt openly expoſed to view in the ſimple uniform of his regiment, was laid in the ſepulchre, which he, as a hero and a ſage, long familiar with death, had cauſed to be built for himſelf two years ago, and purpoſely in ſuch a manner, that it was in the full view of the windows of his dining-room. Prince Henry was married to her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Wilhelmina, daughter of Maximilian, Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel: the marriage was conſummated at Charto Henburg, June 25, 1752. As an honour to his memory, the King has ordered, that all officers in the Pruſſian armies ſhall wear a black crape on their arm for a fortnight. The Court is alſo gone into mourning for the ſame time. The loſs of this truly great and magnanimous Prince is regretted with a grief as univerſal as was the affable goodneſs and the benevolent humanity of the deceaſed. He was the benefactor, the father and friend of the neceſſitous and unhappy, who lifted up their eyes to him and approached him with confidence. He gave to the poor man the neceſſaries—the firſt comforts of life; but with equal prudence and gentleneſs he allured him and his children to induſtry. He cauſed flax and wool to be diſtributed to the poor who were able to work, and they were paid for the yarn they produced. Other poor perſons, particularly children, aſſembled in a ſchool of induſtry for the purpoſe, were employed in knitting ſtockings and other articles of apparel out of the yarn, which were given to the needy, whom age or ſickneſs had diſqualified for labour. Every year two peaſant-girls were portioned out with 100 dollars, and the wedding-expences were defrayed by the Prince. The whole funeral was ſimple, without ſhew or pomp, but all was done according to directions in his own hand-writing. The epitaph which he compoſed in January, 1801, will be carved upon a large ſtone which cloſes up the entry of the pyramidical ſepulchre.

At the Iſland of Jerſey, the Rev. F. Le Breton, A. M. dean of Jerſey, and rector of St. Saviour's pariſh in that iſland.

Charles Count Lockhart, ſon of the late General Count Lockhart, of the German empire; an officer highly diſtinguiſhed for his merit and bravery in the Imperial ſervice.

On the 25th of July, in his 84th year, the Elector of Mentz. His deceaſe is a moſt deſirable and ſeaſonable event for the powers concerned in the indemnities.

At Vienna, Prince Philip, of Lichtenſtein.

On

On his paſſage home from India, the laſt and only ſon of Col. Holwell, of Tunbridge. The Colonel, a widower, had ſix ſons, five of whom he loſt at an early age, by a concurrence of unfortunate events, and the ſixth, a young man of great promiſe, went a few years ſince to India, where he had realized a handſome property, by his own induſtry. In the laſt letter the father received from his darling ſon, he learned that he was on his way to England, to paſs a ſhort time among his friends. The communication was a ſubject of much joy to the parent, who anticipated the pleaſure he ſhould derive from ſeeing the only ſurviving branch of the family; his feelings were, however, dreadfully ſhocked, when he received, a few days ago, a letter from the Captain of the ſhip, informing him, that the veſſel had arrived ſafe in the Downs, but that his ſon fell overboard on their way to the Cape, and though every exertion was uſed to ſave him, he ſunk and appeared no more.

At Ratiſbon, aged 68, the Ex-jeſuit Father Xavier de Feller, author of the *Journal Hiſtorique et Literaire*, printed at the towns of Luxembourg and Maeſtricht, from 1774 to 1794; of a *Diction aiu Hiſtorique*, and other works, making in the whole more than 130 volumes.

On the road to Verſailles, at the age of 64, Ducreux, a French painter, much employed formerly in the court, and, as ſuch, much known and talked of, but eſteemed by the beſt judges to be but an indifferent artiſt. Like the reſt of his brethren of the old academy, he neglected no means to excite attention among the nobility; and this frequently anſwered the ſame end as the exertion of real abilities. He executed ſeveral portraits at the Court of Louis XVI. and was ſent to Vienna to take that of Marie Antoinette. The pictures he painted there were indifferent, and without colour; and, to give ſome excuſe for the greyiſh hue which prevailed and ſpoiled the effect of his work, he complained that the ſky of Vienna was abominable! The Empreſs Maria Tereſa, turning round with a ſneer, is ſaid to have replied, "Good Sir, if you had but acquainted me, I would have ordered that a *Pariſian day* ſhould have been ſent on purpoſe to aſſiſt you."

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeaſon for reaping and harveſting the grain-crops has ſtill continued unuſually fine and favourable, ſo much ſo, indeed, that even in the moſt northern diſtricts the harveſt is in a conſiderably more advanced ſtate than is uſual at this period. We have, likewiſe, the moſt pleaſing accounts of the goodneſs and the abundance of moſt of the grain-crops in theſe places, ſo that the *harveſt* of this year may be ſaid to have been generally favourable over the whole kingdom. The barley-crops in Hampſhire and Wiltſhire have been eſtimated at ſeven quarters per acre. The prices of wheat and barley are on the decline, but that of oats more ſtationary.

Average price of corn in England and Wales, to the week ending September 18.—Wheat 67s. 3d.; rye, 42s. 4d.; barley, 30s. 5d.; oats, 21s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 2d.; peaſe, 41s.

The potatoe-crops, where they have been taken up, turn out better in quality and more abundant than has been the caſe for ſeveral years paſt.

The long continued dry weather has been rather unfavourable for the turnip-crops, eſpecially on the very dry ſoils.

The pea and bean-crop have not, in ſome places, turned out ſo good a ſample as was expected on being threſhed out.

The graſs-lands in the more elevated ſituations have been greatly injured by the heat and dryneſs of the ſeaſon; but in the low and more moiſt places, they are in general very good and full for this ſtate of the year.

Hops are in general, we believe, a very indifferent crop.

Apples are this year a very partial crop.

In addition to the favourableneſs of the ſeaſon for the purpoſes of harveſting the corn-crops, it has afforded an excellent opportunity for preparing the lands intended for wheat, and in many diſtricts very extenſive tracts have been made ready, in the moſt perfect manner, for the reception of ſeed.

In ſome places, it has been obſerved, that a new ſpecies of beetle has been committing much miſchief on the young plantations of firs, by eating out the pith of the latter ſhoots, leaving the tender branch a mere excavated tube, which ſoon afterwards is ſeen to droop its head and die. It is ſaid to be of the *ſcarab* or beetle tribe.

Smithfield Market, Monday, September 27.—Beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 5s. to 5s. 6d; lamb, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 5s. to 6s. 4d.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—Beef, 3s. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 5s. to 6s. 4d.

MONTHLY

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

BRITISH Commerce, after the firſt ſhock occaſioned by that temporary change in the political relations of the countries of Europe, appeared to derive new proſperity from a war that was, in other reſpects, a ſource of the moſt dreadful miſchiefs. The reſtoration of peace, inſtead of effecting inſtantaneouſly any great increaſe and improvement of our trade, ſeemed to produce a momentary pauſe and derangement of almoſt all commercial buſineſs: and many ſpecious reaſons were popularly alledged to ſhew, that, by the aſcendancy of France on the Continent, and by its jealouſy of the ſucceſs of our traffic, the commercial proſperity of the Britiſh Empire muſt immediately and fatally decline. By the following authentic ſtatements, however, we are enabled to prove, that thoſe reaſons were quite fallacious, and the fears which ſuggeſted them, vain.

For the firſt half of the year 1801, the groſs amount of our exports was to the value of —	11,012,250l. ſterling.
For the firſt half of 1802, the exports have been of the value of — — —	17,174,231l. ſterling.
The groſs value of the imports into the Port of London, for the half-year ending on the 5th of July laſt, was — — —	4,427,776l. ſterling.

The produce of the exciſe for the months of July and Auguſt laſt, was at the average rate of 270,000l. ſterling weekly, or *fourteen millions* a-year.

A Society of SHIP-OWNERS has been lately eſtabliſhed in London. The object of the aſſociation is, to co-operate lawfully in thoſe things in which all the proprietors of our merchant-ſhips have one common intereſt. The ſhip-owners of Shields, Sunderland, Leith, Kirkaldy, &c. have, for this end, joined thoſe of London. They have aſſumed the denomination of the "*Society of Ship-owners of Great Britain.*" They will be particularly vigilant to enforce the Navigation-act, and to prevent foreigners from becoming interlopers in our carrying trade. The Truſtees of the Society are Meſſrs. John Hill, Thomas Gilleſpy, and Iſaac Robinſon. Mr. Nathaniel Atcheſon is the Secretary.

From the late enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, it appears, that, in England and Wales alone, not fewer than 1,843,354 perſons competent for labour are employed in trade and manufactures.

The public income of Great Britain, which may ſerve as a barometer to indicate the degree of the proſperity of our trade, was, including the Loans and other extraordinary reſources for the year ending January 5, 1802, not leſs than 63,026,507l. 6s. 11¾d. ſterling. Of this ſum not leſs than 28,105,392l. 16s. 9¼d. aroſe out of the permanent taxes.

The Eaſt India Company's ſhips lately arrived from China, have brought home 30,400 pieces of nankeen; as alſo 8,182,799 lb. of tea, of which 6,678,672 lb. are Congou.

The French Government has appointed a Commercial Agent to reſide in Glaſgow. As the great deſire of the French is, at preſent, to rival our cotton-manufactures, their deſign in ſending an agent to Glaſgow may be chiefly to find the means of gaining a knowledge of the moſt ingenious practice of bleaching, ſpinning, weaving, &c. which are in uſe in the manufactures of that place.

The great commercial town of Liverpool has, in the courſe of the laſt month, ſuffered loſſes by fire to the value of little leſs than 300,000l. ſterling. Of this ſum, to the amount of 95,000l. is to be paid by different Inſuring Companies. The reſt is loſt to the immediate proprietors of the houſes and goods which were conſumed. Many other fires, in the latter part of September, have deſtroyed much valuable property belonging to our manufacturers and merchants. It ſhould ſeem that proprietors, having the comfortable ſecurity of inſurance, are, even without actual malice or felony of intention, much too negligent of the fit precautions for averting danger by fire; while, on the other hand, the Inſurers, content if their profits annually exceed by a reaſonable degree the ſum of their expences and loſſes, uſe but very inadequate means to watch againſt conflagrations, or to extinguiſh them when they have actually burſt out. But, it ought to be ſeriouſly conſidered, that whatever is loſt by fire, is deſtroyed out of the general capital of the nation: and it ſhould be made a great object of common concern to find means for rendering ſuch fires leſs frequent and leſs terribly deſtructive.

The City of London exhibits a new inſtance of its commercial proſperity, in the preparations, of which notice has been given in the Gazette, to remove Bethlem-hoſpital;—to demoliſh London-bridge, and erect inſtead of it another, more convenient for the river-navigation;—to enlarge Smithfield-market;—farther to improve the Port of London;—and to eſtabliſh a free market for coals in the wards of Billingſgate and the Tower.

The great fair of Beaucaire, lately celebrated in the ſouth of France, was the ſcene of much leſs buſineſs than had been tranſacted laſt year at the ſame fair. Two hundred and ten veſſels came up the Rhone with goods for ſale at this fair when it was lately held. Of theſe veſſels 113 were French, 57 Spaniſh, 38 Genoeſe, and 2 Neapolitan. Fine broad cloths were ſold to advantage in the beginning of the fair. Silks were ſold at very low prices, and not in conſiderable quantity.—Muſlins were eagerly bought at high prices. Spices and Dyer's woods were high. Coffee and ſugar were very low. Soaps obtained a briſk ſale. Goods from Spain, were, in general, low.

The EXHIBITION of ſpecimens of the manufactures of France at Paris, which annually takes place during the five complimentary days of the French year, which are the days intervening in our kalendar between the 17th and the 24th of September, has not, for the preſent year, produced any thing to ſhew that the manufactures of France are at all in a ſtate to wage any alarming competition

petition with thoſe of Britain. And yet, the works in ſteel, in pottery, in the cotton, and in the woollen manufactures, which it has produced to public notice, fully evince, that, if the career of improvement ſhould ſtand for a few years ſtill in the arts of Great Britain, the French might probably overtake and ſurpaſs us in thoſe works which are now the great foundations of our general proſperity.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is fitting out two ſhips to make a voyage of trade and diſcovery round the world, and to eſtabliſh on an iſland, contiguous to Japan, a factory or colony which may open a trade with the Japaneſe.

The intereſt due for the laſt ſix months upon the French 5 per Cent. ſtock, is now in a train of being paid off. The market-price of that ſtock is now 52 francs 80 cents. per cent.

Our 3 per Cent. Conſols are at 69 1-8th.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of Auguſt, to the 24th of Sept. 1802, incluſive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.05. Aug. 29, Wind S. W.
Loweſt 29.35. Sept. 10, Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 30 hundredths of an inch. Between the morning of the 8th of September and the ſame hour of the 9th, the mercury fell from 29.90 to 29.60.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 80½° Aug. 30, Wind W.
Loweſt 35° Sept. 13, Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 10½°. On the 30th day of Auguſt the thermometer ſtood as high as 80½° but on the next day it was not higher than 70°.

THE changes of the denſity of the atmoſphere have again been inconſiderable. From the 29th ult to the 4th inſtant, in the morning, the mercury in the barometer ſunk very gradually: on the former day it ſtood as high as 30.05, and on the latter it was no higher than 29.42, ſo that during the peroid of ſix days, it had fallen as many tenths of an inch without any rain. It then began to riſe, and it was not till the glaſs was at 29.65 that the rain came which might be expected in conſequence of the deſcent of the mercury. The aſcent began on Saturday forenoon; but the rain, which was exceedingly violent for ſome time, did not come till eight o'clock on Sunday evening. On the 8th the mercury began to ſubſide again, and on the next day there was rain; the glaſs, however, continued to fall, till the evening after, without any more; ſince which the mercury has been very high, and very ſteady, ſcarcely varying two-tenths in the laſt thirteen days.

Between the 10th and 14th the temperature of the atmoſphere was very low, the greateſt heat in thoſe days was ſcarcely above the temperate ſtandard; ſince then it has been ſeveral times beyond 70°. The three hotteſt days ſince our laſt report were the 28th, 29th, and 30th ult. A ſevere white froſt on the 8th inſtant cut off a great variety of tender vegetables that happened to be expoſed to the northerly blaſt.

With the exception of the ſtorm late in the evening of the 5th, we have had twenty-ſeven days without any rain; of theſe twenty-one have been almoſt without a cloud, at leaſt after 10 in the morning, till which hour the fogs have been frequent and thick, a circumſtance which uſually happens in this neighbourhood at this ſeaſon.

We learn from the ſea-coaſt, that the want of rain is very much felt; the wells on the highlands in Kent and Suſſex are literally almoſt dry; the nights and mornings there are exceedingly cold; but the days ſo ſcorching, that the changeableneſs of the temperature reminds our ſailors of an Eaſt Indian climate, in which the heat of day, to an European almoſt inſufferable, is ſucceeded by froſt and ice at night.

N. B. The Ancient Egyptian Zodiac contained in Denou's Travels in Egypt, and which was promiſed ſhould be given in our preſent Number, could not be prepared in time, but it will be given in our Next, accompanied by an Original Diſſertation.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*